

SHERIDAN WYO ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 4, 1924

SIMMS MAKES SWORN CRIME DECLARATION

Negro Relates Under Oath How He Slew His White Wife

In a statement under oath, made before county officials in the cell of the county jail where he is confined, Elzie Simms, 49, negro tie plant laborer and Spanish-American war veteran, Thursday afternoon formally confessed to the murder of his wife, Elenore Simms, 50, charwoman at the postal building, who was found with her throat cut in the Simms' dwelling at 1453 North Gould street New Year's eve.

The examination of the slayer was conducted by John W. Songer, county attorney, assisted by Coroner W. A. Steffen, while the statements of the negro were taken by Charles L. Carter, court reporter. Sheriff Frank Toy also was present at the examination.

Would "Take Medicine"

That his conscience bothered him after he had fled from the scene of the crime was the statement made by Simms before county officials in relating why he returned to Sheridan. He declared that he could not forget about the killing and finally decided to come back and let the authorities know about it and "take his medicine."

The negro appeared more quiet as he talked to the officials than he has been at any time since he returned here, it was stated Friday, although he still appeared positive that his wife had enjoined the aid of spirits and clairvoyants in a conspiracy to do away with him. Whenever that subject was broached he was always eager to talk about it.

Dates Confused

That there may be a discrepancy in some of his statements was shown by the fact that, although he declared the murder took place on the morning of Fri-

day, Dec. 28, letters were found in the Simms' home by officers which were written by Mrs. Simms and which were also dated Dec 28.

A telegram asking for all details concerning the murder was received Thursday by Mr. Songer from Clement Simms, son of Mrs. Elenore Simms by a former marriage, who was located shortly after the murder at Albuquerque, N. M.

To Brobe Sanity

Action will be taken at once to have Simms come before a jury to pass on his sanity, it was stated Friday morning by E. E. Lonabaugh of the law firm of Lonabaugh & Lonabaugh, which has been employed to defend Simms.

No sane-minded person can talk to Simms for 10 minutes without being convinced that he is insane," Mr. Lonabaugh declared Friday. "I am confident that he never would have murdered his wife if he had been in his right mind, and before I permit him to go before the court to plead guilty or to be tried for this deed I first demand that he be given an insanity hearing."

As evidence of the prisoner's insanity, Mr. Lonabaugh says that Simms has told the sheriff and courthouse jail attendants that the prisoner claims other prisoners on the top floor of the county jail are attempting to kill him by pouring poison gas from their windows which drifts into his cell and is slowly snuffing his life.

Simms, who for seven years has been an employe at the tie plant, has huge callouses on his shoulders and back fully an inch thick from carrying the ties, it is claimed by persons who have examined him, and the theory is advanced that that might have resulted in an injury to his spine which caused his insanity.

The prisoner is said to have told his counsel that his wife repeatedly had tried to take his life by poisoning him and that he had fed the food to a dog and that the dog had died in convulsions a few hours later. He also fed some of the poisoned food to chickens and they died, he declares.

The Wyoming statute is unique in that while a prisoner may be permitted to plead guilty to first-degree murder, the case and all of the extenuating circumstances must be heard by the jury and the jury must decide whether the penalty shall be life imprisonment or death. That decision is not in the discretion of the court. If the prisoner pleads guilty to first degree murder, the jury can, on the other hand, find him guilty

of either second degree murder or manslaughter and he may be given the lighter penalty.

If the prisoner pleads guilty to second-degree murder or manslaughter, the case comes before the court and no jury is needed.

Pending word from relatives, funeral arrangements for Mrs. Simms have not been announced. The body is at the Champion funeral parlors.

Amalgamation - 1924.

West Virginia.

KLAN USED GIRL TO LURE MAN TO CORNFIELD

SENT HIS WIFE TO LURE NEGRO MAN

Fairmont, W. Va., Oct. 8.—(McDowell Times News Service)—Forced to lure a man with whom she had an engagement to a field where armed klansmen awaited and shot him, was the admission made in court here by Mrs. Olive Brown, white, a defendant in cases growing out of an assault upon Daniel Washington by 16 men, all alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mrs. Brown testified for the government in the case of J. A. Landis, white, one of the defendants.

The woman, on the witness stand, said her husband had intercepted a letter she had received from Washington in which plans were made for an engagement between Mrs. Brown and the writer of the letter. Landis told her, she testified, to meet Washington, take him to a field near the road and then "kneel down when the shooting started" so she would not get hit.

The colored man testified that he had met Mrs. Brown while working with her in a restaurant. He said he made the engagement with her because he believed "she had a friendly feeling" for him. He told the court the details of the meeting, of the trip to the field and of the appearance of masked and robed men who shot him, dragged him to a swamp and left him.

Brown, the husband of the woman, stated he was a member of the Klan and that he had turned Washington's letter over to Guy Utterback, exalted cyclops of the organization. At a subsequent meeting of the Klan, he testified, plans were made to spirit Washington out of the city.

Forged Wedding Blank

Following the shooting, the court was told by Brown, Rev. O. E. Jones, a Klan official, obtained a marriage license, filled it out in the name of Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Roberts, gave it to the Brown's and sent them to St. Louis.

Fairmont, W. Va., October 15.—In the trial of James A. Landis, chairman of the secret committee of the local Klan, and 15 other klansmen in connection with the shooting of Daniel Washington, Mrs. Olive Brown, white, testified that her husband had intercepted one of her letters from Washington and that he and Landis gave her instructions for meeting him. She was to stoop low when they yelled so that they could shoot Washington without harming her. The meeting took place and shots were fired, Washington being left for dead. He recovered, however, and returned to secure the indictment of 16 of his would-be murderers.

POWELL ASKS LAW GUARDING RACIAL PURITY

Pleads Before House for
Statute Dealing With
"Mongrelization."

RIGID REGISTRATION
SYSTEM IS NEEDED

Bill Would Cut Short Mar-
riage of Whites With
Non-Whites.

MAKES STRONG PLEA

Speaker Quotes Leading
Ethnologists on Importance
of Protective Legislation.

A powerful appeal for the passage of the bill designed to prevent the "mongrelization" of America was made in the House of Delegates yesterday by John Powell, famous pianist and composer, and president of the Anglo-Saxon Clubs of America. A well-filled gallery listened attentively, with members of the House, to an address which may become historic, if the ambitions of the bill's proponents are realized.

Provides Racial Classification.

The bill is designed to cut short the intermarriage of whites and negroes and to provide a rigid system of registration which will show the racial origin of every resident of the State. Mr. Powell undertook to show the necessity for this law by citing instances, supplied by the Registrar of Vital

Statistics, where doubt as to the racial classification of families exists even in the communities where they live. At the conclusion of his address several leading members of the House, in congratulating him and promising to support the bill, spoke of similar cases in their own communities. Mr. Powell traced briefly the history of the African in America, his being brought here by force and violence, to have the most difficult tasks forced upon him, and later his great loyalty and devotion during the trying days of the War Between the States. "We owe him a debt," Mr. Powell said, "which can never be repaid. But accepting racial amalgamation is no way of showing our gratitude. In 6,000 years history does not furnish one instance where races living together have not amalgamated, and not one instance—where the white race has absorbed the negro—which did not result in the complete disintegration of its civilization."

Letters from the greatest authorities on ethnology and sociology in America were read by Mr. Powell.

Quotes Sociological Experts.

Madison Grant, of New York, wrote: "It would be living up to Virginia's great traditions if she took the lead in legislation of this character and set, once for all, the stamp of her approval upon the importance of maintaining race purity."

Franklin H. Giddings, celebrated sociologist, said: "... it is of the utmost importance that we should have in every State in the Union an exact record of facts pertaining to the factors of race."

Lothrop Stoddard, author of "The Rising Tide of Color," and perhaps the best-known ethnologist in this country, wrote: "I consider such legislation ... to be of the highest value and greatest necessity, in order that the purity of the white race be safeguarded from possibility of contamination with nonwhite blood. White race purity is the corner-stone of our civilization. Its mongrelization with nonwhite blood, particularly with negro blood, would spell the downfall of our civilization. This is a matter of both national and racial life and death."

Question Is Old One.

The specter of miscegenation, Mr. Powell said, is not a modern apparition. Leading men from Washington to Lincoln gave grave thought to the problem, he told the House. When it was in its infancy, said he, "Lincoln held back the emancipation proclamation for months, while he sought to reach an agreement with some foreign nation for the deportation of the 4,000,000 slaves who were to be freed. I mention this because this great friend of the negro realized the essential inferiority of the African and saw the danger of racial amalgamation."

"Following the war we had an acute problem to cope with, and in solving it—the problem of political supremacy—we lost sight of the problem of racial amalgamation."

The present law in Virginia prevents the marriage of whites with negroes, but it defines a negro as a person having as much as one-sixteenth negro blood. The proposed bill, which is now on the Senate calendar, provides that only persons who have not a drop of nonwhite blood shall be white persons under the law.

*Altavista Va
Journal*

MAR 20 1924

THE NEW VIRGINIA LAW TO PRESERVE RACIAL INTEGRITY

(By W. A. Plecker, M. D., State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Va.)

Senate Bill 219 to preserve racial integrity, passed the House March 8, 1924, and is now a law of this State.

This bill aims at correcting a condition which only the more thoughtful people of Virginia know the existence of.

It is estimated that there are in the State from 10,000 to 20,000, possibly more, near white people, who are known to possess an intermixture of colored blood, in some cases to a slight extent it is true, but still enough to prevent them from being white.

In the past it has been possible for these people to declare themselves as white or even to have the Court declare them. Then they have demanded the admittance of their children into the white schools, and in not a few cases have intermarried with white people.

In many counties they exist as distinct colonies holding themselves aloof from negroes, but not being admitted by the white people as of their race.

In any large gathering or school of colored people, especially in the cities, many will be observed who are scarcely distinguishable as colored.

These persons however are not white in reality, nor by the definition of this law, that a white person is one with no trace of the blood of another race, except that a person with one-sixteenth of American Indian, if there is no other race mixture, may be classed as

white.

Their children are likely to revert to the distinctly negro type even

when all apparent evidence of mixture has disappeared.

The Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics has been called upon for evidence by two lawyers within the last month who were employed to assist people of this type to force their children into the white public schools, and by another employed by the school trustees of a district to prevent this action.

In each case evidence was found to show that either the people themselves or their connections were reported to our office to be of mixed blood.

Our Bureau has kept a watchful eye upon the situation, and has guarded the welfare of the State as far as possible with inadequate law and power. The condition has gone on however, and is rapidly increasing in importance.

Unless radical measures are used to prevent it, Virginia and other parts of the Nation must surely in time go the way of all other countries in which people of two or more races have lived in close contact. With the exception of the Hebrew race, complete intermixture or amalgamation has been the inevitable result.

To succeed, the intermarriage of the white race with mixed stock must be made impossible. But that is not sufficient, public sentiment must be aroused that intermixture out of wedlock will cease.

The public must be led to look with scorn and contempt upon the man who will degrade himself, and do harm to society, by such abhorrent deeds.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Clerks who issue marriage licenses, and the school authorities are the barriers placed by this law between the danger and the safety of the Commonwealth.

The task of the Bureau of Vital Statistics is a great one, with not a cent of appropriation to accomplish it with.

There is a plan, however, by which it may be financed if the public will lend its aid.

Thousands have applied for the registration of births that occurred before June 14, 1912, the date when the old law went into effect.

The new law further provides for the registration of all persons who desire it, and who will make application for such registration of color and birth, remitting at the same time the fee of twenty-five cents for each

applicant. Do not send stamps. These births will be permanently recorded and preserved for all time, and will be of great value for many purposes, such as to prove American citizenship when applying for passports to go abroad, and for establishing and preserving the family tree for future generations.

We will even admit, for registration persons living in Virginia but born elsewhere. A family may complete its family tree by recording deceased ancestors or relatives. Each person will thus obtain full value received for the small fee, Virginians now living elsewhere, may also register.

If ten or twenty thousand or more will register within the next few weeks, we will be able to provide printed forms, filing cases, desks, typewriters, postage, and clerk hire, to begin a vigorous State-wide educational propaganda. After 90 days those who do not register at once, may do it through our local registrars at the same cost. Write at once for sufficient registration cards and instructions, enclosing for reply a stamped addressed envelope large enough to hold 3 by 5 inch cards. A card announcing the registration will be returned as soon as possible. Lodges, patriotic orders, Womens' Organizations and schools can act as bodies. Address Dept. 1924 Law, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Richmond, Virginia.

Correspondence

A Protest from Virginia

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have a copy of *The Nation* of April 9, 1924, and am interested in your comments on the Virginia law for racial integrity.

You evidently did not discuss this subject from the viewpoint of one who is in the midst of the fray and who sees hourly the results of the condition which this law contemplates combating.

It is an unfortunate condition that the people of the North cannot see the thing in its true light. Until that time arrives the Southern people are compelled to handle the situation as best they can, even with the discouragement which we receive from our brethren of the North.

Our law preventing these near-white people securing marriage licenses is about the best that we are able to do at this time, until the country as a whole realizes the seriousness of the situation. Unfortunately we cannot handle the matter with the same vigor and firmness that they are doing in Australia.

Richmond, April 8

W. A. PLECKER,

Registrar of Vital Statistics, Commonwealth of Virginia

INTER-MIXTURE OR INTER-MARRIAGE

By REV. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE

I notice that the Virginia General Assembly has just passed a law:

1. Defining the term "white" to mean "a person who has no trace of any but Caucasian blood, or who has not more than one-sixteenth American Indian blood."

2. Making it unlawful for a white person to marry outside of his or her own race—i. e., he or she must marry a person with no trace of any but Caucasian blood, or with not more than one-sixteenth of American Indian blood. The avowed purpose of this law is to preserve the purity of the Caucasian blood. I understand, keeping it from mixing with any other blood; so damming it up as to prevent a single drop of it escaping and mingling with any other strain. The gentlemen who have succeeded in having this law passed seem to think that it will accomplish the object which they have in view. But strange to say they have made no provision in the law for preventing the steady flow of Caucasian blood, which has been going on for hundreds of years in this country and is still going on, into the veins of the Negro through illicit intercourse between the races. It would have been a very much better way, and a very much more effective way of accomplishing what they seem to have in mind, and would have helped increase our respect for their honesty, their sincerity, if they had passed a law to read something like this: "Any white person who shall be found having sexual relation with any person except one who has no trace of any but Caucasian blood, or not more than one-sixteenth American Indian blood, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for ten years and kept at hard work."

The enactment of such a law in every

riage of the races, giving themselves no concern about a thing that is constantly occurring, and which began far back in the days of slavery by the masters themselves, and is still going on. seem to want, the purity of the Caucasian blood. It would make the mingling of that blood with the blood of any other race a crime with heavy penalties attached.

2. It would insure also the purity of the black race. It would effectually check the illicit intercourse between the races, especially on the part of white men, who seem to think it is all right to debauch colored women. These Southern gentlemen who are so anxious to make laws against the intermarriage of the races, the legalizing or making honorable such sexual relations, apparently have no objections as to how much it goes on in an illicit way. It has always seemed strange, very, very strange to me, in face of all this talk about miscegenation, and the horror expressed by the Southern whites at the thought of such a thing, that no attempt has ever been made in any Southern legislature to check this illicit relation between the races. Why

hasn't some one proposed such a law? Why doesn't some one now propose it? The Southern white man could hardly

be expected to start such a movement or be favorable to it; but why don't the Southern white men, who know the weakness of Southern white men for colored women, and who now have the suffrage and can make their influence felt, start such a movement? In no quarter of the South is there any evidence that such a movement is being started, or is likely to be. On a proposition like this, the Governor of Virginia would not be likely to be sending messages, as he has been doing, to the governors of the other states urging them to bring the matter to the attention of their respective legislatures. And if not, why not? If this Caucasian blood is such a precious thing; if so much depends upon keeping it in the proper channel—keeping it from straying into other and inferior channels—it seems to me this is the only logical thing for them to do, and to do

My suggestion to these gentlemen is: If they will turn their attention to and show half the zeal they are now showing, in an effort to stop this leak, the other will take care of itself. Until they are willing to make the statute book a law that strikes at the root of the evil, not of intermarriage, but of the illicit intercourse between the races, they had better be silent if they hope to maintain the respect of all right-minded people. The purity of the Caucasian blood is threatened, if at all, not by the intermarriage of the races, but by the lust of white men for colored women out of lawful wedlock. There is where they need turn their attention and rally their forces.

GRANDMA NEGRO VIRGINIAN WEDS JUST THE SAME

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—(By A. N. P.)—Judge Henry W. Holt, at Staunton in this state, has ruled against the new purity blood law in the first case to come up since the measure passed. Legal provisions have been made to determine just who are the white and who are the colored people. This is to be shown by blood tests and records.

Robert Painter, white, made application to marry Atha Sorrels. The registrar of statistics looked up the records and discovered that the grandmother of Miss Sorrels was born in 1856 and was registered as a colored person, free. For that reason Miss Sorrels' marriage to Painter was held illegal. Judge Holt held that this evidence was insufficient to prove that the woman was colored and, although he believes in the state's new law, issued the license.

DID "THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME"?

A news item tells us that John Johnson, a colored citizen of Virginia, eloped with the daughter of the white man on whose farm he worked. It also tells us that the pair were captured near Lynchburg, Virginia, and that a charge of abduction was lodged against the colored man. But the girl being of age and sufficiently in love as to state that she had left home willingly, the first charge necessarily was dropped and a second substituted, namely that of stealing the horse and buggy in which they were eloping. Well, Mr. Johnson received a sentence of twenty years in the Virginia penitentiary.

This is the brand of justice which drives colored citizens of the South up North, drives them anywhere away from such legal monstrosities. Judged by the laws of God the obstructions raised by the state were unjust and relief could be sought by flight to a section of our country where the contemplated marriage would be legalized. But the colored man got twenty years in the penitentiary for stealing horse and buggy, whilst bank robbers are treated liberally. Does the sentence fit the crime?

The Virginia judge broke up one marriage effectively (perhaps this was the intention of the long sentence), but has he weighed the consequences? May God show him greater mercy than he has shown his fellow-man!

OFFER NEGRO CHILDREN TO WHITE SCHOOL

Colored parents have attempted to enter their children in the white public schools of Richmond, according to an incident that has just come to the attention of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

This case was brought to the attention of Dr. W. A. Plecker, head

of the bureau, by the principal of the white school. The teacher suspected the children because of their features and asked for birth certificates. The parents tried to obtain these from the bureau where the children were registered as of white parents. Upon further investigation it was found that the father was registered as colored.

This was the first time the children had attempted to enter the schools of Richmond. The parents stated that the children had attended a private school in the county where they formerly lived. When the bureau refused to grant certificates for white children the parents refused colored certificates.

Virginia Has New Color Law

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In the past it has been possible for these people to declare themselves as white or even to have the Court so declare them. Then they have demanded the admittance of their children into the white schools and in not a few cases have intermarried with white people.

In many counties they exist as distinct colonies holding themselves aloof from Negroes, but not being admitted by the white people as of their race.

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These persons however are not white in reality, nor by the new definition of this law, that a white person is one with no trace of the blood of another race, except that a person with one-sixteenth of the American Indian, if there is no other race mixture, may be classed as white.

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We will even admit for registration

Virginia Considers Bill to Define and Protect White Race

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12.—An appeal for passage of a bill designed to preserve the integrity of the white race was made today by John Powell, pianist and composer and president of the Anglo-Saxon clubs of America, in an address to members of the Virginia general assembly.

The measure, which is on the senate calendar for advancement to third reading tomorrow, provides for the registration of all persons in Virginia as to race, strict records on all births and defines a white person as one

VIRGINIA HAS 20,000 WHO ARE WHITE OR COLORED AT WILL

Richmond, Va., March 20.—Virginia blacks are getting white, not by intermarriage, but by the so-called "back door method." The Bureau of Vital Statistics estimates that there are 20,000 people in the State who may be either "white or colored," whichever they please.

Sometimes they are in colonies in various sections of the State withholding themselves from both races. Now and again some of them have gone into the courts and had themselves proved white and sent their children to the white schools. For the most part these colonies have grown up as the result of the common-law marriage of numerous white men and colored women or of still earlier origin when both whites and colored were held as slaves here and intermarried.

In order to stop the mixing of the races, Senate Bill 219, which recently passed the house, has now become the law in this State. It provides that all persons will register with the Bureau of Statistics. Persons may also register their ancestors and complete their family tree. In this way it is hoped to keep a clear record of both races and prevent very fair colored people from intermarrying in the State.

"who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian," but a person who has less than one-sixty-fourth of the blood of an American Indian and has no other non-Caucasic blood, shall be deemed to be a white person."

In addition to these provisions the measure also continues in force white persons marrying anyone not of the same race.

The Anglo Saxon clubs of America which are sponsoring the bill, has post at a number of educational institutions in Virginia, including the University of Virginia, and at Columbia university, New York. The purpose of the organization, the president said, is to encourage preservation of the integrity of the white race.

Letters from Madison Grant, New York, Franklin H. Giddings department of sociology of Columbia university, and Lothrop Stoddard, Brookline, Mass., prominent sociologists and ethnologists, indorsing the pending measure were read by Mr. Powell.

WHITE EDITOR OBJECTS TO VIRGINIA LAW

Caucasian Supremacy Threatened

Every once in a while some southern state, fearing for the loss of its "white supremacy" and trying to head off what it chooses to call 'the rising tide of color,' busies itself with passing more and more stringent laws calculated to discourage intermarriage between the races.

Virginia, having always led in what it believes to be a movement for progress, soon comes to the fore with a law which adds greatly to the ludicrous position of the state and helps to prove the assinine character of its legislators. Realizing this, and not wishing to be made a party to a naive act which involves the entire Caucasian race, the editors of the Nation, a New York weekly, have come forward with the following protest:

FELLOW CAUCASIANS:

"We rise in defense of the white race. It has been grossly insulted; its power and dominance have been called into question. A regrettable tendency to question Caucasian supremacy has long been manifest in this country, but it has now burst out with dangerous virulence in the once honorable State of Virginia.

"The facts are these: The State of Virginia has long held it illegal for white persons and Colored persons to marry. Recently this law has been enlarged and expanded. At the present moment, in the interest of something called 'racial integrity,' it is unlawful in that state for any white person 'to marry any save a white person, or a person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. For the purpose of this act the term "white person" shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian; but persons who have one-sixteenth or less of the blood of the American Indian and have no other non-Caucasian blood shall be deemed to be white persons.'

"In order to carry out this law a state-wide system of registration has been established under the Virginia bureau of vital statistics. Every man and woman and child is urged to fill out a blank giving his name and the 'color' of his parents and the signature of a physician willing to witness to the truth of his state-

ments. A misstatement is made a felony. A person need not register, but he may not obtain a marriage license unless all those facts are made known. 'Japanese, Chinese and other Mongolian and Malay races' are under the ban as well as Asiatic Indians and persons one-eighth or more American Indian.

"Caucasian blood boils in our veins as we read these lines. What they mean is this: If John Aloysius Jones, free, white and American, marries a person with the smallest imaginable fraction of any non-white racial strain—one-eighth or one-sixteenth or the square of any of these fractions all the way to infinity—his offspring will be Chinese or Negro or Hindu or Melanesian, and all the fractions of white blood put together cannot prevent it. Before the darker races the white blood surrenders. A single Chinese ancestor eight generations back in a family of Virginia merchants is more potent, more determining, than all his descendants and the persons they marry. His youngest great-great-great-great-great-great-grand child will not be allowed to marry any Virginia grandchild of solid white ancestry.

"Well, fellow - Caucasians, how about it? Are you willing to admit that all the blood of your race cannot absorb and dissolve and obliterate a single drop from another racial stock? Are you willing to believe, on the contrary, that that single drop will absorb, dissolve and obliterate all the white blood that flows in your veins? Is Caucasian blood no thicker than water? Indignantly we turn to the legislators of the State of Virginia to inquire: Is one Negro or Chinese or Melanesian more potent than 16 or 32 or 65 or 4,096 white men? Is one pure white man not equal to the smallest imaginable fraction of any other kind of man?

"We should be tempted, were we not law-abiding even under severe provocation, to organize a society for inter-racial marriage, to test the capacity of the white race to meet the hazards of existence on a planet like ours."

VIRGINIANS TRY MARRIAGE PURITY LAW

First Test Case Now in State Court

Lexington, Va.—The new racial integrity law of Virginia had its first test in court when Judge Henry W. Holt of the circuit court of Rockbridge on Sept. 6 ordered Clerk A. Shields not to grant a marriage

license to James Connor, a white man, and Dorothy Johns.

When the license was applied for Clerk Shields refused to issue it and demanded evidence that the woman was white. Attorneys F. T. Deaver and W. W. Ackery were employed and secured a mandamus to compel

the issue of a marriage license. Dr. W. A. Flecker, state registrar of vital statistics, was present at the trial with the records of the births of Amherst county from 1852 up to 1896. Nick Johns, uncle of Dorothy Johns, testified that the family is white, with Indian mixture, giving on cross-examination the names of his ancestors and other relatives.

Dr. Flecker was next put on the stand and Silas Coleman, the next witness, stated that he had lived 69 years in Amherst county and knew personally many members of the family in question. He confirmed the evidence presented by Dr. Flecker that one of the ancestors of Dorothy Johns was a black man, while others of the family were yellow.

In rendering his decision Judge Holt said that it was not his intention to criticize the legislature, but he felt that this law would cause untold trouble in the communities where people of supposed mixed blood lived, in that families would be arrayed against families.

There are members of such families in other communities of Rockbridge, and trouble in schools and churches is following. They claim to be of Caucasian and Indian blood and refuse to associate with any but white people.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
JANUARY 30, 1924

White Women Disconsolate as Negro Cult Leader Is Jailed

**"Reveal Jesus" Fined \$200
on Vagrancy Charge De-
spite Attempt of Several
White People to Prove
He Was "a Man of God"
and Would Be Taken Care
of Through Faith—Ordinary
Negro Claims He
"Walks After the Second
Birth."**

Their faith in their "leader" still unshaken, despite the fact that he had just been given the maximum fine on a vagrancy charge, nearly a score of white women and as many negroes Tuesday afternoon stood disconsolately in the corridor of the Bexar county courthouse and saw "Reveal Jesus," negro, arrested at a meeting of whites and blacks on Ashby place Monday night, led off to jail. One white woman had just a few moments before taken steps to perfect an appeal from the fine imposed by Justice of the Peace Ben S. Fisk.

The implicit faith in the teachings of "Reveal Jesus," manifested by the white witnesses who testified in the trial, was astounding. Even one man admitted that he is a believer in the doctrine of "regeneration" as taught by "Reveal Jesus," and he further admitted that he believes the negro is "further advanced" than he.

Broke Up White Man's Home.

"Reveal Jesus," who claims to be "gifted," and to receive revelations direct from Jesus Christ, is an ordinary negro of very dark hue with a stubby mustache. He made a poor witness on his own behalf, seeming somewhat confused by the court procedure and the large crowd which filled the court room of Justice Fisk, to witness the strange spectacle of white men and women testifying in defense of a negro.

The complaint against "Reveal Jesus" had been made by a young white man who claimed that through the teachings of the negro, his wife had "entered in" to the new cult and had broken up his home. His wife offered him the alternative of separation or remaining in the home as his housekeeper, the man testified. Up to the time of the appearance of "Reveal Jesus," he said, his had been a happy home. Witness said he had three children.

"Reveal Jesus" declared to the court that he was "only speaking the

truth of God," and that he is "led by the spirit and power of God." Asked if he had any other means of support he said that the delivering of his message consumes all his time. He claims to have been a preacher for 30 years.

Denies He Separates Couples.

"I have never known an earthly father and mother," the negro said. "I walk after the second birth. Of course, I know that all flesh has an earthly father, but in the spirit I have claimed only God."

He said he was born of earthly parents in Bellwood, and "reared in Jerusalem."

"What languages do they speak here?" Assistant County Attorney Bai Corrigan inquired.

"Reveal Jesus" named several, adding that "my father will reveal them to me when the time comes."

The negro declared that he takes no note of time and in reply to questions regarding the length of time he has been in this country replied that it was "40 or 80 months." He said he has never been fined, but admitted that he has been before "the constitutional board of the United States," and questioned regarding his doctrine.

"Reveal Jesus" denied that he advocated separation of husband and wife, declaring that "God made man male and female," and one is not complete without the other.

White Women Admit Belief.

White women, followers of the cult took the witness stand and proudly confessed that they were believers in the negro's doctrine of regeneration. Mrs. A. Pickens explained that "Reveal Jesus" has a chart from which he explains the Bible. He called out the Scriptures at the meetings, she said, and the "sisters" read from the Bible.

"We believe in living past the grave," this witness testified, "in taking off all flesh and living holy lives," adding that she had been a believer in the doctrine for five or six years, even before "Reveal Jesus" appeared.

The complaining witness in the case said as he understood the doctrine, when a person "enters in" he discards his earthly name and the members are known only as "brother" and "sister." It also annuls the marriage vows, he said, explaining that it had been revealed to his wife that she must do his.

Husband and Wife Testify.

Mrs. Flora Cochran, a nurse, said she had had the truth revealed to her thirteen months ago by Jesus Christ. She met "Reveal Jesus" only a month ago. If the leader was not given voluntary contributions, she said, he would be taken care of "through faith."

Mrs. A. V. Williams declared that "Reveal Jesus" is a "man of God," and that "if God leads the people they

and contribute to him. She described the new doctrine as "being born of God."

A. V. Williams, her husband, and a trainman for the San Antonio Public Service Company, said he was a believer in the doctrine of regeneration and that it leads to "eternal life." He said he felt that "Reveal Jesus" is "a man of God." Asked to further explain the doctrine, Williams told the assistant county attorney that he wouldn't understand it if he did that it was to "deep" for him.

"Do you think this negro is further advanced than you are?" Justice Fisk asked.

"I do," the white man replied. Miss C. Barker explained the teachings of "Reveal Jesus," declaring that the people saved through this faith shall have "everlasting life," and all others shall be destroyed. "Reveal Jesus," she declared, "came from God."

adding that this had been "revealed" to her.

One woman, evidently a member of the cult, interrupted court proceedings by strange muttering in an "unknown tongue."

AUTHORITIES ASKED TO SETTLE BATTLE OVER WHITE-NEGRO CHILD

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 22. (By A. N. P.)—Police authorities of this city are making a frantic effort to do something about the disposition of Henry Peters, a 3 year old child, who is white in color but whose guardian claims he has Negro blood in his veins. An investigation was begun to ascertain the whereabouts of the youngster after the receipt of telegrams by the local police from a white woman in Cleveland who declared the child was hers and that a Negro woman had kidnapped him.

The boy was found at the home of Mrs. Nora Moore. At the time he was suffering from wounds which he complained had come from whippings. When asked to explain the reason for her custody of the child, Mrs. Moore told the police that young Peters was the son of a white woman and a colored man and that she had brought the boy to Asheville after the mother had threatened to drown him to get rid of him. Her story is doubted because of the child's light color and blond hair.

Amalgamation—1924.

Maryland.

FATHER WHITE, DAUGHTER IS COLORED

Queer Inter-Racial Mix-Up
Puzzled Judge Frank
In Criminal

3-28-24
GIRL IS 17 YEARS OLD

Accuses Her "Dad" of Be-
ing Father of Her Two
Infants

Is James A. Spencer,
Highlandtown, the father
of the year-old baby and an-
other unborn child that
Margaret Spencer, his 17-
year-old daughter, will soon
give to the world? Is Mar-
garet white or is she col-
ored?

She pointed the accusing finger
at her father as he faced her in a
chamber session in Part 1 of the
Criminal Court Friday afternoon
to answer the charge of incest. She
told Judge Frank that James A.
Spencer, the man she calls father
was also the father of her unborn
baby.

Races in Doubt

Other complicated questions en-
tering into this strange trial was
the racial status of the girl her-
self as well as that of her children.
All of his life Spencer has had the
status of a white man. According
to testimony brought out the moth-
er of Margaret is a German woman
who married Spencer 19 years ago.
Shortly after the birth of Margaret
she left her husband and has not
been seen since.

Up until a few months ago Mar-
garet lived with her father and had
the status of white. When her first
baby was born she then accused
her father, but when the case came
up for a hearing she recanted her
story and he was dismissed. She
then went to live with some white
relatives of Spencer, and when faced
with the prospect of mother-
hood a second time she again ac-
cused her father, this time sticking
to the story. The alleged relations
with her father took place, she

said, while living with him in his
home.

Spencer Denies Charge

In his own defense Spencer de-
nied the charge of his daughter.
He stated that he had been a mod-
el father and believes that mis-
guided friends of the girl have in-
duced her to make charges against
him. Friends of his, all white, tes-
tify that the girl had made con-
flicting statements to them with
reference to the father of the ba-
bies.

Spencer, who claims to be a cre-
ole of Spanish descent, is of light
olive complexion with a foreign
cast. He is said to be of the well-
known Dever family here, who
have always been known as "col-
ored."

The baby has been taken over
by the Catholic Welfare Depart-
ment, and according to Miss Anita
Williams, will be placed in a col-
ored institution.

HAGERSTOWN IS BOTHERED BY COLOR LINE

Mingling of Races in Res-
taurant and Bowery

Agitates Police

Circle

INVESTIGATION BEGUN

Officials Seek Regulation
To Keep White Men Out
of Black Belt

Editor's Note—

The problem of keeping white
men from frequenting red light
districts in colored neighborhoods
is country-wide. The following
is testimony in a case in Balti-
more recently where a soldier was
charged with frequenting a sus-
pected house in the Fayette street
section run by race women.

Question—Did you get bothered
much with soldiers in this neigh-
borhood?

Policeman—Every day day, they
come up in droves.

Question—Have the officers no
control over their men?

Policeman—Lieutenants, cap-
tains, and I would not be sur-
prised if a general or two race to
see who can arrive first to spend
their money.

Question—What steps do you
take to break it up?

Policeman—None. When we
stand guard in the front, the
majors and colonels go around
the back way.

Hagerstown, Md., April
22.—A local paper in dis-
cussing the color-line in
the city said today:

Alarmed at the increased associa-
tion of whites and Negroes in Ha-
gerstown during the past year or
more, Sheriff Richard Duffey and
police are planning a drive against
those believed responsible in an ef-
fort to put a stop to the practice.

The extent to which the practice
has increased may be gleaned from
the fact that the authorities have
information that at least one white
woman, who came to Hagerstown
from another city recently, keep-
ing company with a Negro, that two
white men live in houses occupied
by Negroes; that at a recent party
here white and colored men and
women mingled on a common plane;
that white men openly meet Negro
women and visit North Jonathan
street in search of them; that white
and Negro men frequent the same
restaurant.

In support of the accuracy of this
information the authorities have nu-
merous complaints from both white
and colored citizens. They know,
too, that white men frequent the
Bowery at all sections of the night
and morning without apparent legi-
timate reasons. This is particularly
true of Saturday night and Sunday
morning when groups of as many as
five or six white men may be seen
emerging from alleys leading into
the Bowery.

The meeting of white men and col-
ored women, for long restricted to
the Bowery environs, has spread un-
til some sections of North Potomac
street are now used as a rendezvous
by the couples. In some cases white
men bring automobiles to these sec-
tions and take Negro women away
in them.

Six people recently arrested on
various charges were found in com-
pany of Negroes at the time of their
arrests. Investigation of the cases
revealed that the associations were
not casual but a matter of some
time.

In most of the cases police are
powerless to act. When they find
white men in the Negro section the
latter conduct themselves in such a
manner that an arrest is unwar-
ranted and the authorities can do
nothing even though they find
whites and Negroes together, since
there is no law against the practice.
An investigation of the problem
with a view to determining what
can be done is now under way.

Colored people are the most vig-
orous complainants against the mat-
ter. Ben Lee, well known in the
city, complains that the morals of
both white and colored people are
being lowered as a result of the con-
dition. He expresses fear that un-
less a remedy is found serious dif-
ficulties will result.

BARRED BY WHITE SCHOOL: IDENTITY IS QUESTIONED

As a result of bitter sentiment
in the community of Baden, in
Maryland, against admitting the
children of Thomas W. Perrie,
prosperous farmer and tobacco
grower of Nottingham district, to
the Baden Agricultural High
School, the county board of edu-
cation has handed down a decision
denying the children admission to the
institution. The action was taken fol-
lowing hearing on protests by citizens
that there was a trace of Negro blood
in the children's veins.

One of the members of the school
board said the board was rather un-
certain as to whether the Perrie chil-
dren had Negro blood, but expressed
the opinion that, in view of the pro-
nounced sentiment in the community,
an order directing their admission to
the school would result in its closing.
He declared citizens and patrons of
the school "would not stand for it."

The two children entered the school
several months ago, and a few days
later several citizens filed a protest
with the principal, W. R. C. Connick.
He denied the children admission, and
the action of the board is a ratification
of his action.

DESERTED COLORED HUSBAND; FATHER KILLS WHITE LOVER

70-Year-Old Cripple Faces
Homicide Charge; Wife
and Daughter Also Held.

That the daughter of Martin Wright, white, a seventy-year-old cripple, living with his family at No. 35 Bergen street, Newark, was married to a colored man, was told the police Monday by Wright and his wife, following the fatal shooting by the former of Edmond Hallock in their home. *4-2-24*

So far there are two possible causes for the homicide. One is that the father resented the fact that his daughter, Mrs. Mina Egbert, has deserted her colored husband, Lloyd Egbert, to live with Hallock, the man killed. Another is that Wright feigned rheumatism to get attention and sympathy and that this caused a dislike for Hallock, who is also white.

Wright shot Hallock as he came through his room Sunday. Had his nerve not failed him, it is evident that he would have killed his daughter also.

Police stated that Egbert, the colored husband of the Wrights' daughter, had served two years in prison for larceny and that the woman had served a term in Clinton Reformatory.

Wright was arraigned yesterday on a homicide charge and his wife and daughter are being held as material witnesses.

Criticises Jersey Judge for Prejudiced Statement on Marriage

Reported as Saying White
Women Who Marry Out-
side Race Should Be
Tarred, Feathered and
Whipped.

William A. Byrd, who lives at 764 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, has written a letter to the Jersey Journal, criticising the alleged statement of a Jersey judge that "any white woman marrying outside her race should be tarred, feathered and whipped." A part of the letter follows:

"According to the Jersey Journal statement was made by a judge on the bench in Jersey City. This statement smacks of racial hatred and narrowness. A free woman has the right to exercise her choice in the matter of marriage. It is very unfortunate that the woman in question had broken the law by illicit relations with one outside of her race. Too much of this is going on in Jersey City and the court has the approval of good people in its attempt to break it up. In so doing we trust statements like the above will not be given out. America is quivering on the brink of ruin because of intolerance and bigotry.

"Religious bigotry is not any more reprehensible than racial bigotry. An inspection of the colored race in this country will show that white men have not been saints in their relations with this race. Certainly a righteous law applies to all sexes and races alike. We expect from the courts, of our

land temperate speech and wise counsel. If it is right to tar and feather a woman for the offense named in this case we are wondering if His Honor would help perform this act? Is it not a fact that if men tar, feather and whip a white

woman for marrying outside of her race in Jersey City, she is without redress? If one can be so treated for marrying may they not also be given the same punishment for religious beliefs or any other act which may be objectionable to some people? We are also wondering if this statement does not aid in violating law rather than respecting it.

"We hope the press was wrong in its statement and that the Honored Judge did not give vent to a statement that is capable of

breeding hate. We believe it better for all concerned for all races to marry within their particular race, but we cannot join any crowd in whipping or tarring a woman because her taste went out for a colored man.

"Then too the statement implies that all races outside of the white race are inferior to this woman and her race. This we do not concede. The things that make for racial superiority are virtue—kindness, justice, fair play and a correct conduct. The race that surpasses in these can lay claim to superiority to all races that fail to reach the mark, but mere pigment of skin augurs no superiority whatever and the utterances of races toward each other indicate what race deserves the distinction of being superior.

"We quail when our courts give out fuel for the rabid bigot and lawless conduct regulator.

"We are hoping that the reporter was mistaken in his hearing.

"WM. A. BYRD."

Miss Stuart A Young Girl Says Lawyer

White Press Gave Public
"Wrong Angle"—Did
Not Render 30 Years'
Service.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Branding the white press as giving the reading public the "wrong angle" on a big news story, and giving this as the cause for much untrue publicity, Attorney J. Bernard Johnson, representing Miss Anna

M. Stuart, who was recently awarded a decision which gave her possession of \$50,000, left her by Mrs. Emma Woodward.

Newspapers alleged that the bequest was the result of 30 years' of faithful service. According to Attorney Johnson, "Miss Stuart was not the servant of Mrs. Woodward, nor has she ever been. She has not rendered thirty years of faithful service to anyone, being still on the bright side of twenty-five years."

Continuing he said: "Miss Stuart is one of the highest educated and most intellectually attained colored women in the city, and was the foster child of the late Mrs. Woodward. She is a social service worker in Trenton and New York and is prominent in social circles in this section."

NEW YORK TIMES
DECEMBER 24

SAYS HUSBAND IS NEGRO.

Jersey Woman Seeks to Annul Her
Marriage of Four Years Ago.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Cosetta Bounasi Degroat, 24 years old, of Glenrock has applied to Chancellor Walker for annulment of her marriage, on the ground that the man to whom she was married four years ago has negro blood. The couple were married by the Rev. Father O'Malley in Ridgewood. They have one child, a son.

Rhineland ASKS Annulment On Ground Wife, a Negress, Told Him She Was White Have Not Lived Together Since He Found Out, Complaint of Wealthy Society Man Says.

Leonard Kip Rhineland, whose marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones, daughter of Negro odd-job man of New Rochelle, shocked society when it was revealed two weeks ago, led an annulment suit in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday afternoon, charging his bride had deceived him regarding her race.

Papers in the case were filed by Leon R. Jacobs of No. 27 William Street, Manhattan, who said he was young Rhineland's personal attorney, and that "no other person is concerned in this suit."

The complaint charges that Rhineland, whose forebears settled in the seventeenth century in the town wherein he recently wooed and wed Miss Jones, was led to marry the girl through fraud, and that she told him "she was white and had no colored blood."

Wife Secludes Self.

With the complaint was a supporting affidavit made by Rhineland before Joseph J. Strong, notary public of No. 340 Fennimore Street Brooklyn. There was also an affidavit by Strong that he had served summons and complaint on Mrs. Rhineland yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones. This home, where the heir to a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000 lived with his bride for a time, is a frame house in an alley back of No. 761 Pelham Road.

Mrs. Rhineland kept herself secluded after word of the suit reached newspaper men. Her mother opened the door briefly and denied summons had been served or suit

voluntarily cohabited as husband and wife.

"Wherefore, the plaintiff prays judgment that said marriage be annulled and said marriage contract declared void, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just, together with the costs and disbursements of this action."

Rhineland's supporting affidavit merely set forth that he had read the complaint, was familiar with its content and that it was, of his own knowledge, true.

When the secret marriage first became public property, Rhineland, a red-haired youth of twenty-two, stoutly asserted the falsity of rumors that his wife's father was a Negro. Repeatedly he and his bride confronted newspaper men, declared there was no Negro blood in her veins and swore nothing ever would part them.

A few days ago, when Rhineland disappeared from New Rochelle, his wife declared an effort would be made by "some one" to break up the romance, but that she and her husband loved each other and would move to some place where the attacks of "jealous people" would not reach them.

She retained City Judge Samuel F. Swinburne as counsel. He could not be reached last night, but was quoted as saying, a short while before the suit was filed, that "Mrs. Rhineland practiced no fraud of any sort upon her husband."

Her father-in-law, Philip Rhineland of No. 18 West 48th Street, has maintained strict silence regarding the marriage except for a brief formal statement in which he said his son married without his knowledge and that he was informed the bride "is of English parentage."

CALLED DECEIVER



Mrs. LEONARD KIP RHINELANDER

RICH BRIDE'S KIN 'NEGRO' IN RECORD

Father of Mrs. Leonard Kip Rhineland So Designated in Citizen Papers.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 15.—Records found to-day in the Naturalization Bureau of County Clerk Louis N. Ellrodt, give indisputable evidence that George Jones, father-in-law of Leonard Kip Rhineland, scion of a prominent New York family, is a colored man.

It had been denied after the marriage of Mr. Jones's daughter, Miss Beatrice Jones, who gave her age as twenty-three, to Rhineland, had become known, that the father of the bride was colored. The record, besides showing that Mr. Jones gave testimony before the court that he was colored, also sets forth that the age of the bride is twenty-five, instead of twenty-three, as she swore in the application for a marriage license.

The first papers under the naturalization law were issued by the City Court of Mount Vernon, and were signed by Hiram J. Collins, clerk, on March 30, 1895.

The oath of allegiance was signed on May 24, 1912, before Franklin Montross, as special county clerk. The citizen papers were granted by Supreme Court Justice Morschauer at White Plains on May 24, 1912.

"COLORED MAN."

In his declaration to become a citizen of the United States of America, Jones set forth:

"I, George Jones (colored man), declare on oath that it is my bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the

queen of Great Britain and Ireland."

Jones swore he was born on May 12, 1859, at Leicestershire, England, and arrived here on the Majestic on March 19, 1891.

The petition for naturalization gave the names and ages of Jones's daughters as follows:

Emily, Elizabeth, born December 4, 1895. Alice, born June 19, 1899. Grace Marie, born July 19, 1903.

SISTER'S RECORD.

Among the records in the county clerk's office, the marriage license issued to Mrs. Rhineland's sister Emily, was also found to-day. It designates Emily as colored, and also that of her husband, Robert David Brooks.

It states that the ceremony was performed in New Rochelle, on March 15, 1915, by J. B. Boodie, and that, in applying for the license, Miss Jones said she was a waitress, lived at the Pelham road address, that her father was George Jones, and mother Elizabeth Williams, both born in England. Her age then was nineteen.

Brooks said he was twenty-two, colored, the son of E. Brooks, and Mollie Williams, both born in the United States.

**Rhineland Bride Who
Was Secretly Wed.**

*Discussion of her lineage
has raised a storm in
New York society.*



MRS. ALICE B. JONES RHINELANDER

Amalgamation - 1924.

Story Of Her Life With "Papa Fat" Is Told The Age By Wife, "Mama Lizzie"

Although Wealthy Retired Shoe Manufacturer Now Denies That He Has Ever Lived With Colored Woman As Her Husband, She Will Call Scores of Witnesses, Jews and Gentiles, As Witnesses To Testify He Did.

LANDLORDS, JANITORS, TRADESMEN, OTHERS, WILL SWEAR THAT VOGEL PAID BILLS, RENT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AS HER HUSBAND

Maintained Homes For Her At Several East Side Addresses—Visited Her At Bellevue Hospital As Husband When Others Were Turned Away—Wrote Post Cards To Her Addressed to "Friend Wife."

"What'll I do?"

With just a photograph to tell my troubles to?

When I'm done with only dreams of you

That won't come true, what'll I do?"

Those words may express the sentiments of many heart-broken girls, love-sick maidens, deserted wives and other unfortunate females, but in the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Vogel, 1773 Third avenue she knows just exactly what she shall do with her husband, Sidney Vogel, 63 Avenue A, this city, who has deserted her after feathering or furnishing several love nests for her on the East Side in the past twenty years.

Mrs. Vogel, who is known to her neighbors as "Mamma Lizzie," explained to a reporter of The Age Monday that among her witnesses are druggists, butchers, landlords, janitors, collectors and tenants, both Jew and Gentile, who will swear that she lived as her husband at several places on the East Side.

Husband at Hospital.

She gives an instance where she was a patient at the Bellevue

hospital and several visitors of hers were not permitted to see her because she was too ill. Just at the time the visitors were being turned away, the defendant arrived, presented himself as her husband and was admitted. The visitors who were refused admittance have volunteered as witnesses for "Mamma Lizzie." Even in political circles, men of influence from the ward leader down are slated as witnesses for "Mamma Lizzie," one of the them being a business man who came

New York.

to this country from Frankfurt, Germany, the home town of the defendant.

"Mamma Lizzie" came to New York City about 30 years ago and stopped at the home of her aunt at 312 West 31st street. Having no city reference through a colored mission on 30th street she was placed in a job with a private family named Webster on West 135th street, near the present site of The New York Age Press. She went from that job to another place, where, on January 23, 1908, she was given a reference to the effect that she "has worked in my family, at periods, for the last ten years and has always done her work satisfactorily. If my wife was alive she would, undoubtedly still be in our employ.—A. W. Broadway N. Y. C."

"Mamma Lizzie's Story."

"Mamma Lizzie" gave a reporter of The New York Age the story of how she came to associate with the defendant, known all over the East Side as "Papa Fat," who now swears in his affidavit that he never supported her, paid rent, bought food, or lived with her as his wife.

She presented a post card which he mailed to her one day after he had left home while she was in an ill humor that morning. "Papa Fat" was always good natured and kind to her and the card was as follows:

"Brooklyn; Coney Island, N. Y., September 14, 1910, 11:30 a. m." (Addressed to 228 East 104th street, N. Y. C.)

"Friend Wife:—Still you are my 'Mamma Lizzie,' aint you sweet one? You know we all love you, doll baby. 'Fat.'"

Her Father Died.

Since "Papa Fat" was a friend to "Mamma Lizzie" in her time of need, her own father seemed to forgive her when he came to visit them and at her father's death the following was clipped from a Newburg, N. Y., daily

paper dated Feb. 8, 1910:

"After an illness of several months, William L. Dolson, Civil War veteran, died at his home, 201 Washington street early in the day. Dolson was born in Goose Town, Orange County, 1838, and came to Newburg a year later with his parents. He lived here since, with the exception of the years of service during the war. Mr. Dolson, enlisted on December 22, 1862 in a New York regiment of heavy artillery. He was mustered out on November 26, 1865. He fought in the battles of Port Hudson, Baton Rouge and other engagements. He was a member of the General Lawton Garison Army and Navy Union. Besides his widow, Mr. Dolson is survived by seven children: Mrs. A—B—, Mrs. G—B—, T. and H. of this city Mrs. M—H— of Mount Vernon; Mrs. Lizzie Williams of New York City; and Mrs. C—M— of Yonkers. Funeral arrangements are in charge of J. J. Perrott.

"Papa Fat" Investigates.

Before "Papa Fat" settled down to home life with "Mamma Lizzie" he visited her home in Newburgh, N. Y., where he investigated her marriage and brought back the following information which was published in the Newburgh, N. Y. daily paper:

"MARRIED—On Sunday, January 29, 1893, by Rev. E. G. Clifton, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Newburgh, N. Y., (Rev. Clifton is now pastor of St. David's Episcopal Church, in the Bronx) Maria Elizabeth Dolson to John Henry Williams."

When "Mamma Lizzie" first met "Papa Fat" she and her husband were separated, their domestic trouble being caused by the lack of home comforts. "Papa Fat" changed her embarrassment into happiness by paying bills promptly, supplying her home with the necessities of life, and himself being a ray of sunshine to that he was good natured, congenial with her guests, and just as jolly as he was fat, and

left in the same good humor in which he first entered her home. Mamma Lizzie states that she consulted George W. Har-201 Washington street early to- is, who was city alderman at the day. Dolson was born in time, and he informed her that it was a case for the courts. Later she alleges that she told her story to Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Grace Congregational Church, but he saw no grounds on which to lend a hand, because he knew not whether her statements were true. As a last resort "Mamma Lizzie" called a reporter of The Age and gave him the accounts that have been published by The Age. Further disclosures are expected in the case, some of which promise to be of a most sensational nature.

Rhinelanders Sues To Annul

DECLARES CONSENT OBTAINED BY FRAUD

His Marriage to Negress

White Plains, N. Y., November 26. Declaring that his colored bride led him into their marriage under the pretense that her blood was white, Leonard Kip Rhineland, scion of the socially prominent Rhineland family of New York and heir to a fortune of \$100,000,000, has filed suit to annul his marriage to the former Alice Beatrice Jones, of New Rochelle.

The suit was filed in the office of the Westchester county clerk late Wednesday afternoon. The marriage took place on October 14.

Consent Obtained by Fraud.
The papers in the suit are supported by an affidavit from young Rhineland in which he youthfully declares that his "consent" to the marriage to the Jones girl, daughter of a colored taxi-driver and sister-in-law of a colored gardener, "was obtained by fraud" and that she told Rhineland "she was white and had no colored blood."

The marriage was then performed, Rhineland says, on the basis of these misrepresentations, but since that time he has "discovered them to be totally untrue."

Soon after the marriage last month, it is recalled, Rhineland's wife denied that her father was a colored man, but it was later shown that Jones, the father, had sworn that he was a negro in applying for naturalization papers, and that Alice herself had been recorded as a mulatto girl in one of the places where she had done menial work.

Denies Cohabitation.
After setting forth the facts of the alleged fraud, young Rhineland's complaint claims:

"That said plaintiff and defendant have not at any time before the commencement of this action, with full knowledge by the plaintiff of the fact constituting the said fraud, voluntarily cohabited as husband and wife."

The complaint is signed by Leon R. Jacobs, attorney for the plaintiff. Attached to it is the affidavit of young Rhineland, swearing to its truth.

Jacobs, after filing the papers, denied that he was acting for any one other than Leonard Kip Rhineland.

Acted Only for Youth.

"No other person is concerned in this action," he said. "I have been the personal attorney of Leonard Kip Rhineland ever since he became of age and I have acted for him only."

Young Rhineland is 22, the son of Philip Rhineland, heir to \$100,000,000 in New York real estate and a member of one of the most exclusive families in the city. The Rhinelanders have long been prominent in the social annals of New York, their Huguenot ancestors having settled in New Rochelle in the 17th century.

The marriage between the scion of wealth and the daughter of the taxi driver did not become publicly known until nearly a month after the ceremony was performed.

Society Thrown in Turmoil.

Society was thrown into a turmoil with the disclosure that the father of the bride was believed to be colored. At first the pair denied that there

was any negro blood in the girl's veins. Young Rhineland stood with his wife in these early denials. Soon after the marriage was announced, the couple disappeared to escape the publicity newspapers had given the match. Later they reappeared, but only for a few days, when they lived at the home of the bride's father in New Rochelle.

When it was disclosed from records in the Westchester county courthouse that George Jones, the father of the bride, had described himself as a negro in making application for citizenship in 1895, the young husband disappeared.

Philip Rhineland, father of the young husband, has remained silent throughout the case, making only one statement—to the effect that his son had married, but that he had not seen the bride.

MRS. RHINELANDER EMPLOYS COUNSEL.

New Rochelle, N. Y., November 26. The fact that Mrs. Leonard Kip Rhineland has retained City Judge Samuel F. Swinburne as her counsel is taken to indicate that she will fight her husband's suit for annulment.

Wednesday night, Swinburne admitted that summons and complaint had been served on Mrs. Rhineland, although he refused to discuss what action the defense would take.

"I must give careful consideration to these papers," Judge Swinburne said, "and I will take my time in filing the answer, inasmuch as I have 26 days in which to do it. I will take no immediate action."

A short time before the suit was filed, however, the judge was quoted as saying, "Mrs. Rhineland practiced no fraud upon her husband."

Mrs. Rhineland was not to be found Wednesday night, although neighbors reported that she left the Jones home early in the evening to consult with Swinburne. Members of the family denied that she was at home and said that they knew nothing of any papers having been filed.

Judge Swinburne said later that Mrs. Rhineland was at the home of her father, the little frame house in an alley back of Pelham road, where the bride and her husband lived following their marriage.

"I tell you it's all a lie," the bride's mother told a reporter who called at the home. "He loves my daughter and she loves him."

When asked if Leonard Kip was there, Mrs. Jones said:

"No, he isn't, but Alice hears from him."

MRS. RHINELANDER FILES ANSWER TO ANNULMENT SUIT

James She Practiced Fraud—Attorney Seeks to Prove

She Is White—Husband Wishes Her Success.

Mrs. Leonard Kip Rhineland, formerly Miss Alice Beatrice Jones, filed her answer to her husband's suit for annulment of marriage in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday. The document was submitted to the court on Monday, according to Samuel F. Swinburne of New Rochelle, who is Mrs. Rhineland's counsel.

In her reply to her millionaire husband's suit, Mrs. Rhineland is understood to claim that she has no Negro blood in her veins or that her husband was misled as to the social status of her family.

Mr. Swinburne, her lawyer, says that he is able to produce witnesses to testify that young Rhineland was fully cognizant of his bride's ancestry at the time they were married. Love letters between Rhineland and his wife will be submitted, some of which were written as frequently as three times a day.

"The question of color is discussed in these letters, I think I shall be able to show," said the attorney. Mr. Swinburne holds that according to his interpretation of the New York law, Mrs. Rhineland is legally white, as her mother is of pure white origin.

"I shall, in filing my answer," he said, "emphatically refute the last three paragraphs of the complaint, which allege, in substance, that Alice Beatrice Jones practiced fraud to bring about the marriage by misrepresenting facts. I shall prove, too, that George Jones, the bride's father, is not a colored man. There has been printed several times the statement that in his application papers in the Mount Vernon City Court in 1912 he put himself down as being a 'colored man.' He did no such thing. Like so many other people in daily routine, he failed to read the papers as filled out by the clerk of the Mount Vernon Court. Jones had nothing to do with filling out the papers and he never read them. When finally they were presented to a Supreme Court Justice, Jones learned that he was classed as a 'colored man,' he strenuously objected, but not being of an aggressive nature, did not press the matter. The clerk did not ask Mr. Jones his

race. He probably saw his dusky complexion and put down 'colored man.' Rhineland left his father-in-law's house about 10 days ago, which was about three days before he filed his suit for annulment. Neither Judge Swinburne nor Mrs. Rhineland believes that he filed the suit voluntarily or that he is voluntarily remaining away from her. Family influences, they believe, have brought about all their troubles and there is a strong hint of an alienation suit, despite the fact that Rhineland's lawyer stated that he acted only for his client and no other party.

Letters from Rhineland to his bride, one of which, received only half an hour before she was served with the notice of his annulment suit, expressing the hope that she would win the case, will form an important part of her defense, according to Attorney Swinburne. The letter reads:

"Honey Bunch—Old Scout: I hope you will win this case. Get the best lawyer."

Atty. F. Swinburne interviewed two "very important witnesses in the annulment suit filed by Rhineland," in New York yesterday. He would not disclose the bearing their testimony would have on the suit, declaring that they have come from some point in the West to see him, demanding secrecy as to their names, the meeting place and their testimony.

"Living together after knowledge of her parentage is the only important thing that we must prove in the trial," the lawyer explained.

ASKS COURT TO ANNUL MARRIAGE

**Michael Mallilo Claims His
Wife Is Colored and
That This Fact Was
Concealed From Him at
Time of Marriage.**

Amsterdam
Michael Mallilo, of 37 New-
ins street, Corona, has started
an action in which he seeks
to annul his marriage to Rita
Walker, Mallilo dancer, claiming
that although before
their marriage, on July 12,
1923, the girl claimed to be of
white parentage, she is actu-
ally of Negro parentage. For-
mer District Attorney Dana
Wallace of Queens, who rep-
resents Mallilo, has drawn up
the papers in the action and
caused the defendant to be
served and the case is to be
noted for trial in the Queens
Supreme Court within a few
days.

According to Mallilo he was liv-
ing in Manhattan at the time he
met Miss Walker and she in Long
Island City. They were married in
the office of the City Clerk in Man-
hattan, and when they took out
their license the girl gave her color
as white. Mallilo claims he had
never met her parents, and it was
not until two weeks after the mar-
riage that the girl finally took him
to meet them. It was then he dis-
covered that she is of the Negro
race, he claims. He immediately
left her and subsequently present-
ed the facts in the case to Attorney
Wallace, through whom he has
started his action for annulment.
Mallilo is 23 years old and though
his wife gave her age as 20 when
taking out the marriage license, he
claims she was but 17 years old at
that time.

Critical Excursions and Reflections

By J. A. ROGERS

Author "From Superman to Man," "As Nature Leads," "The
Ku Klux Spirit," etc.

Should Negroes Agitate Intermarriage? ✓

Prof. Goldenweiser, distinguished anthropologist, in a well-meaning, pacifist talk to an audience of Negroes, advised his hearers not to agitate the race question. Particularly should they be silent on the matter of intermarriage, he said, as nothing made white people madder than that. A few nights later I went to the N. A. A. C. P. ball, where I noticed that of the thousand or so present the far greater number was much more white than black. A hundred or more could pass for white anywhere and one took them for so-called colored only because he saw them among Negroes. Of this number I counted thirty-eight around twenty-one years of age.

Another fact: Near me is a junior high school for girls. Each morning I stand at my door and watch the pupils pass. I see dozens and dozens that could pass as white, many of whom I know are colored.

Now if the mixing between what is known as the races has stopped, as some assert, where are these white young Negroes coming from? This question assumes greater significance when one remembers that the tendency is for dark Negro and light ones to marry. The fact is that intermixture is going on perhaps as much as in the days of slavery.

Here in Harlem I could put on hand on not less than fifty white men who consort with colored women. If the facts were known it would perhaps be found that the majority of white men doing business in the neighborhood do so. The same conditions I have found to exist in every other Negro neighborhood in which I have been.

Now, since race intermixture is going on, and since it is likely to go on as it is the nature of women, regardless of race or class, to look up to and seek the favor of the men with the superior power and wealth, the Negro will have to choose between bastardy and agitation for a law making marriage among all citizens legal.

I for one am tired of white men coming into the neighborhood in which I am forced to live to do their dirt, returning to their neighborhood to rear a lofty nose against the morality of "niggers." That no group ever rose higher than its women, is axiomatic.

Hence out of sheer self-respect Negroes will have to reject Prof. Goldenweiser's advice.

June 14 24

Colored Woman Begins Suit For Separation Against White "Common Law" Husband

**East Side Woman Demands \$500 Per Month Alimony
And \$2,500 Counsel Fees From Wealthy Spouse,
Whom She Alleges Had Lived With Her Since 1907.**

**DEFENDANT MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT HE
HAD NEVER LIVED WITH THE WOMAN**

**Picture Post Cards, Photos and Letters Are Offered In
Evidence By Plaintiff Who Says Her Alleged Hus-
band Has Income Of \$25,000 Annually.**

A retired shoe dealer (Sidney Vogel) known among the colored people of the East Side as "Papa Fat" (63 Avenue A, Manhattan), past his fiftieth year, threatens to break into publicity by way of the Negro press.

Not because he was intimate with a little girl in a big city, nor is it a Follies dancer seeking heart balm, but instead a woman of our own race, (Mrs. Elizabeth Williams), a widow known on the East Side as "Mama Lizzie." *8-30-24* one morning singing "My Sweetie Went Away, He Didn't Say Where, When or Why."

Not because he was intimate with a little girl in a big city, nor is it a Follies dancer seeking heart balm, but instead a woman of our own race, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, a widow known on the East Side as "Mama Lizzie."

Lived Together Twenty Years. For the past twenty years, "Papa Fat" and "Mama Lizzie" have openly lived together as man and wife at 1483 Madison avenue, 228 East 104th street, 1831 Third avenue and other places.

Then the climax came, but unlike John T. Hughes of Kentucky, the New York man, "Papa Fat" played Rip Van Winkle or Enoch Arden for that matter. However, "Mama Lizzie" awoke

and his wife frequently had dinner at the homes of his relatives and there were occasions when his relatives spent the night at "Papa Fats" home.

Let Everybody Know She Was Colored

On one occasion "Papa Fat" accompanied his wife to her home in Newburg, N. J., where he let every one know his better half was colored, on the East Side he is known to the colored kids as "Papa Fat", because he has been a "Pied Piper" for them during the twenty years he lived that life with his dark-skinned sweetheart.

"Papa Fat" swears in his affidavit that he never lived with "Mamma Lizzie," although she produces a picture post card mailed in Brooklyn, dated June, 1910, bearing the message, Friend Wife, addressed to 228 East 104th street, New York City.

Also in her possession is a locket containing photos of his mother and father, photographs of his shoe store, his brother, Gus, several photographs of "Papa Fat" himself and his life guard certificate in its frame.

Another post card, mailed in Brooklyn, dated June 19, 1910, bearing the same address and the message, "Darlie: Oh fudge. How are you. Will be a little late home but that chicken, I pray, will wait for me. "Fat."

There are scores of other post cards sent to his wife at 1483 Madison avenue, 1813 Third avenue and one to Caldwell, N. J., dated July 14, 1909, sent in care of Mr. E. W., her employer at that time, and signed "Fat."

"Papa Fat" swears that he never admitted "Mamma Lizzie" was his wife, nevertheless she is in possession of a photograph of him standing at her side on the rear platform of a train marked "The Honeymoon Express," which was taken at Coney Island, and another post card mailed down town, dated Nov. 17, 1908, and addressed to 1833 Third avenue, bearing the message: If you do not stop handing me that—I'll be mad Ham and eggs for me and—for you. From your Darlie, "F."

The suit is pending in the Supreme Court and Louis A. Lavelle is the attorney for the colored woman.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE

AUGUST 3, 1924

White and Black

Concerning the Deep Abhorrence of Race Mixture

To The New York Herald Tribune:

I have just read in The Sunday Herald Tribune a letter from Harvey Coleman referring to the German woman who at Ellis Island, it was alleged, had to sleep in the same room with a colored girl. Mr. Coleman says: "The people of this country have always abhorred personal relations between whites and blacks because

familiarity leads to intermarriage."

I am old enough to be accustomed to this kind of masculine hypocrisy, but somehow it always gets me. Where does Mr. Coleman think they came from, all these mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, so nearly white that only their broad features distinguish them from our race? In the United States we have so few negroes of unmixed blood that whenever one of them writes a book or paints a picture the Harvey Colemans say, "Oh, well, it was his white blood." Booker Washington, half white, said that Moton, his chosen successor at Tuskegee, was the only man he knew of straight African descent. The fact that this mixture of blood resulted from relations outside marriage affects the case not a bit. It seems to me that there is too little abhorrence of personal relations between whites and blacks by the "people" of this country. RHETA CHILDE DORR.

New York, July 27, 1924.

O'Neill Treats of Race Problem in New PlayNEW YORK CITY HERALD
JANUARY 31, 1924**Negro Man and White Woman Will Have Chief Roles in
'All God's Chilluns Got Wings.'**

An unusual experiment will be tried by the triumvirate now in charge at the Provincetown Playhouse when they make their third production of the season, it was learned yesterday. Robert Edmond Jones, Kenneth Macgowan and Eugene O'Neill, directing the company, will present O'Neill's latest play "All God's Chilluns Got Wings," a realistic study of the race problem between whites and blacks.

In this play, which has just been published in the February number of a new magazine (the *American Mercury*), a white girl marries a negro.

Mr. Macgowan last night confirmed the report that a negro would be used in the male part, and a white actress would play opposite. The director declined to disclose his name, but said the company already had him in mind. He said it was not Charles Gilpin negro star who first came into notice with O'Neill's earlier play, "The Emperor Jones." He also said that it would not be an actor from the Ethiopian Art Theater of last season.

The leading woman has not been chosen yet and the other roles will be cast later. The new production may take place in a month, dependent on the run of "Fashion," the second production will open on Sunday, and will be staged often, in line with maintaining a reper-

with how the white grow up as playmates how he carries him when he ches nannood and studies for the r. The couple go to France, where the life is displeased by their reception, and they return to this country and settle in the home of the husband's mother. Their reactions to this environment make up the rest of the play.

Those who read the printed version yesterday considered that the play dealt primarily with ideas and that there was little of the personal element or personal contact in it.

This is O'Neill's second negro play, his first, "The Emperor Jones," dealing exclusively with the negro race. It caused considerable discussion when presented here two seasons ago. O'Neill was one of the first of the Pulitzer prize winners with "Beyond the Horizon."

**'Love Child' maybe Daughter
Of Negro Mistress; Southern
Beauty Loses Divorce Fight****Court Decision Makes Parentage Doubtful;
Was Proven of Ill Repute and Member
of Memphis Underworld.**

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Supreme Court jury recently returned a verdict in favor of Beverly D. Harris, former vice president of the National City Bank of New York, in the marriage annulment suit brought by him against his wife, Eleanor Elaine Lee Harris, on charges that she misrepresented her origin before their marriage. This verdict is taken as meaning to virtually brand Mrs. Harris as colored, since the suit was covertly based on the presumption that if it was discovered that Mrs. Harris was an illegitimate child (which she admitted) and the daughter of one, Eli Rayner, a notorious Southern gambler, it would be construed as meaning that she is the daughter of a colored mistress kept by Rayner.

The jury found that prior to her marriage Mrs. Harris had represented to her future husband that she was a member of the Lee family, of Memphis, Tenn.; that Eli Rayner, alleged gambler, was her uncle; that Mrs. Hosia C. Harris was her aunt, and that she was a chaste woman. All of these representations the jury found to be false.

Question of Identity.

During the trial the whole question resolved itself into a question of identity.

"Harris marshaled a host of witnesses to prove that the woman he married was an orphanage waif, who fled the institution at fourteen, worked for a while in Memphis as a telephone girl, and then became the mistress of Eli Rayner, gambler, until she met and captivated him.

Mrs. Harris strenuously denied

that she is the orphan "Susie Lee," whose past her husband has so assiduously dug up. But in order to deny that she had to bare another painful secret which she said she had guarded for years—though she doesn't admit she guarded it from Harris. That secret was that she was Eli Rayner's illegitimate daughter.

It was hard to believe, when Mrs. Harris swept into the courtroom Wednesday that she had ever been either what her husband contends she was or what she admits she was. Richly gowned in a taupe brown dress, cut with a deep V at the side of which were affixed two pink roses and wearing a small roll-brim hat which fully revealed her features, she seemed the essence of refinement and culture.

Cheerful in Court

Snuggling in the deep fur collar of the coat, which was draped over her shoulder, she appeared the most cheerful person in the courtroom. While Harris, across the table,

**Two Poses of Eleanor Elaine Lee**

Who was Mrs. Beverly D. Harris, wife of a New York multimillionaire banker until a few weeks ago, when her husband obtained a divorce from her on the grounds that she misrepresented her origin before her marriage to him. He insinuates that the former Mrs. Harris might be of Negro origin, the daughter of a colored woman and a white man.

stared rigidly on into space she jury the secret of her parentage, smiled, smiled, smiled—at her lawyers, the jury, at the audience. Her composure never left her for a moment, not even when George Gordon Battle, her lawyer, bared to the jury the secret of her parentage, which she had gone to such infinite pains to cover up.

The first witness she faced was an orphan from the home in which Harris contends her early years were spent, Miss Sammie Graves Meacham—"a working girl."

Miss Meacham told briefly of her early life in the orphanage, where she had known "Susie Lee." They had played together as small children in the institutions. She hadn't seen "Susie Lee" for some fifteen years.

"Is this defendant the Susie Lee that you knew?" Carruthers Ewing of Memphis and New York asked her.

"To the best of my memory of the child, I'd say she is the one," Miss Meacham answered.

Harris' Story.

A part of Harris' own story is as follows:

He met Elaine Lee, or Ella Lee, he said, at the Rice Hotel in Houston, Tex., in the winter of 1914-1915. He was introduced to her by Jeff McLeMore, congressman at large from Texas.

"Jeff was a friend of many years' standing and aroused my curiosity by raving about the girl's beauty," said the banker.

"Later a Mr. Hilliard of St. Louis told me of her. They described her as not only beautiful, but of a fine old Southern family."

A Mrs. Hosea Harris was with Miss Lee when they met, the banker continued, and the girl referred to her as "Auntie."

He cited as among the alleged deceptions, on the strength of which he seeks annulment of his marriage, the fact that Mrs. Harris was not Miss Lee's aunt or any relation to her.

"She was a respectable old lady," he said. "She chaperoned Elaine."

He visited Miss Lee and "Auntie" at Mineral Wells, Tex., in the weeks that followed. She became ill some time later while visiting in St. Louis, summoned him by telephone from Oklahoma and when she recovered they were married in Missouri.

Discovers Truth.

But in February, 1921, while the Memphis for the National City Bank, in connection with the failure of a cotton broker, he met F. G. Barton, whose cryptic statements aroused his suspicious as to his wife's character.

When he told Barton that his wife was the daughter of Stacker Lee, Barton said he understood Lee was a bachelor.

He left that night for New York and got a letter from Barton a few days later, he had found out much concerning Elaine Lee, which he could not put on paper.

Shortly after Easter, 1921, Harris went to Memphis and was introduced to one, W. L. Nanny, who had offices in the building with Barton.

Nanny, the banker said, was an ex-gambler and former friend of Eli Raynor.

He showed the man a photograph of Mrs. Harris and Nanny identified her as Ella Lee.

"I asked him who Ella Lee had been," said the banker.

"He told me she was the mistress of Eli Raynor, the gambler, and that he knew her well."

"When I told him she was my wife

he said: 'So you're the man who married her. I'm sorry for you. The whole thing was a frameup. I meant to write you when I had you were going to marry her, but something came up and I didn't.'"

Later Nanny told him that he had first seen Ella Lee, alias Elaine, in Setta Lee's house of assignation in Memphis. Raynor met her there, he said, and took her to live with him in his rooms next to the Clarendon Hotel.

IDENTITY QUESTIONED



NEGRO AND HIS WHITE WIFE WERE IN POLICE COURT

Accused of Robbing Stranger—
Complainant in Another Case Is
in Danger of Death.

William Workman, a negro, and Marie Workman, his wife, a white woman, were arraigned before Police Justice Byron in court this morning by Policeman Thomas Martin of the Second Precinct on a charge of grand larceny. The arrest of the

couple early this morning by Sergeant Myers, Policemen Martin, W. Smith and Tilley followed a complaint that Charles Grogan, a Boston and Maine Railroad foreman, residing at 175 Congress Street, Boston, had been robbed of \$600 in the house occupied by the Workmans in Church Street. Clarence Dunham, who said he was Grogan's uncle, who was also in the house, was taken into custody and charged with robbery, as the police found in his pocket a wallet owned by Grogan in which were two checks made payable to Grogan, one calling for \$101 and the other for \$192. In court Dunham stated he had taken the wallet from Workman after he had seen the negro take the money from Grogan's pocket while the latter was asleep. No money was found in the wallet. Grogan informed the court he had no charge against his uncle,

saying that "he would trust him with a thousand," and Dunham was discharged. Workman and his wife denied all knowledge of the theft, but were sent to jail to await examination Friday. Grogan stated that when he went into the Workman house he had more than \$320 in money besides the checks, but when he awoke from his sleep the money was gone.

In Serious Condition.

Myer Cassett was arraigned by Policeman Conroy of the Second Precinct on a charge of assault in the second degree. The complainant in the case is Jacob Jacobson of 29 Fourth Street, who is in the Troy Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull. It is alleged the assault took place last night in Brand's store at 128 River Street and was the sequel of a quarrel over money matters. Six stitches were required to close the wound in Jacobson's head. The case was adjourned until Friday and Cassett was committed to jail without bail, Justice Byron remarking that as Jacobson is sixty-eight years old serious consequences may result if he has a fracture of the skull. A. C. Goldstein appeared for the defendant and Philip J. Cirillo for the complainant.

Woman Has Fractured Jaw.

Thomas Ryan was charged with assault in the second degree by Captain Hartnagle of the Third Precinct. It was claimed that Ryan struck his wife during a quarrel in their home in North First Street last night and that the woman is in the Troy Hospital with a fracture of the jaw. Ryan denied the charge, but was committed to jail to await examination Friday.

Amalgamation-1924.

NEW YORK WORLD ANSWER TO RHINELANDER.

Bride's Counsel Sends Process Server in Annulment Action.

That Leonard Kip Rhinelander already has been served with the answer of his wife, formerly Alice Beatrice Jones, formerly a New Rochelle servant, to his suit for annulment of the marriage, alleging deceit as to Negro blood, was the belief expressed by former Judge Samuel F. Swinburne, attorney for Mrs. Rhinelander, last evening.

Judge Swinburne said he had sent a man to this city and expected an affidavit of service to be returned to him to-morrow morning.

In a reply to a question as to when the answer would be filed, Judge Swinburne repeated his previous statement, "perhaps early next week." He again denied any possibility of a settlement out of court.

RHINELANDER SUES TO ANNUL MARRIAGE; ALLEGES RACE DECEIT

He Charges That Bride, Before
They Wed, Denied That She
Had Negro Blood.

SHE WILL FIGHT ACTION

Retains Counsel, Saying That
She Loves Husband and Will
Not Give Him Up.

NEWS PLEASES HIS FAMILY

"Glad He Has Come to His Senses,"
Says Authorized Spokesman—
Bridegroom Himself in Seclusion.

Leonard Kip Rhinelander brought suit yesterday for annulment of his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones. The action was begun in White Plains on the ground that the wife falsely and fraudulently represented herself to be white and denied that she had any negro blood.

New York.

Strong Serves Papers on Bride.

Strong himself made affidavit that on Nov. 26, 1924 (yesterday), between 2 and 3 P. M., he served the summons and complaint "upon Alice Jones," also known as "Alice Jones Rhinelander," the defendant herein, by delivering a true copy of said summons and complaint upon the said defendant personally and leaving some with her at 761 Pelham Road, in the City of New Rochelle, County of Westchester and State of New York; that at time of said service the deponent knew the person so served by me and herein stated to be the same person mentioned and described in said summons and complaint as the defendant in this action; that the deponent's knowledge as to the identity as to the person so served by the deponent with the summons and complaint herein and the manner in which the deponent effected such knowledge is as follows:

"That the plaintiff had, prior to the service of the papers herein mentioned, introduced said deponent to said defendant as his wife, Alice Rhinelander, at time of said service of said summons and complaint herein set forth, there was written on face of the summons served on the defendant 'Action to Annul a Marriage.' This summons was given to Frank A. Coffey, a White Plains notary public.

It was only a short time before the papers were served that Rhinelander's bride said in New Rochelle, 'I will never give him up. I love him dearly and he loves me dearly. All the Rhinelander millions cannot take him from me.'

City Judge Samuel P. Swinburne of New Rochelle, who is counsel for Mrs. Rhinelander, said last night that he had been engaged to defend the suit. He added that the papers had been delivered to him by Mrs. Rhinelander, who was accompanied to his office by her mother, Mrs. George Jones, and her sister, Mrs. "Footsy" Miller.

"I must give careful consideration to these papers," Judge Swinburne said, "and I will take my time filling the answer, inasmuch as I have twenty days in which to do it. I will take no immediate action. Surely I will do nothing tomorrow, for it is a holiday. It would be useless for me to discuss my plans for I have not reached a decision."

At 763 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, and the adjoining house where live George Jones and Mrs. Jones, the father and mother, and Mrs. "Footsy" Miller, the sister, all comment was refused. Mrs. Rhinelander is living with her mother and her sister.

The whereabouts of young Rhinelander could not be learned. He disappeared about ten days ago from New Rochelle, where he was living with his wife in order to avoid publicity that followed disclosure of the secret marriage. He has been variously reported as being at a New York club, a country club in Connecticut and a New Jersey resort. Intimations from sources close to the family were that he was not with his father at Tuxedo Park or with any of the Rhinelanders here.

Soon after news of the marriage startled society there were reports that the family would intervene to separate the couple, but the elder Rhinelander, in a very brief statement issued through his lawyer, Spotswood D. Bowers, said that his son was of age, and that the family had had no knowledge of his intention to wed until after he had been married. The understanding then was that the family would not interfere beyond refusing to receive the wife.

Both Leonard Kip Rhinelander and Mrs. Rhinelander were quoted just after news of the marriage transpired as denying that she had any negro blood. Subsequently it was learned

that Mrs. Rhinelander's father, George Jones, when he applied for naturalization in 1895, being then a British subject, described himself as a "colored man" and also that in a marriage license issued to Mrs. Rhinelander's sister, Emily Jones, and Robert David Brooks, both were classified as "colored."

Kip Rhinelander Has Negro Bride Records Disclose

Threat To Sue Newspapers Blamed for Exposures Con- tained in Court Papers.

New York, November 15.—The pitiless glare of publicity was turned today upon the romance of young Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of one of New York's oldest and wealthiest families, and disclosed that his bride of a month is a daughter of a negro.

Seeking seclusion somewhere, the young man and his bride had no answer to the exposure of official records by newspapers which they had threatened to sue because of state-

ments that the new Mrs. Rhinelander was not a white woman.

Records at the Westchester court house showed that George Jones, father of Alice Beatrice Jones who married Leonard Rhinelander October

11-16-24

ago, had applied for naturalization papers in 1895, describing himself as a "colored man." A sister, Emily, described herself as "colored" in marrying a New Rochelle negro nine years ago.

Mrs. Rhinelander gave her color as "white" when she and Leonard were married. A succinct statement from Philip Rhinelander, society leader and father of Leonard, said he had not met "the young lady," but was satisfied she "was of English descent." Further than that the father refused to comment.

At the time of the marriage, which took place at the city hall at New Rochelle, and was performed by the city clerk, young Rhinelander, who is 22, said his father "probably would disinherit me." He has a considerable fortune of his own.

After several newspapers had declared the bride "colored," both she and Leonard threatened to start libel suits. She is three years older than her husband, court records show, although she gave her age as 23 when obtaining the license.

For a time, the couple lived in a little clapboard house at New Rochelle with the bride's parents. Then came publicity.

RHINELANDER ASKS WEDDING ANNULLED

Scion of Old New York Family
Says Wife Concealed Fact
of Negro Blood

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of one of New York's oldest families, who married Alice Jones of New Rochelle on October 14, today filed suit in West Chester county supreme court to annul the marriage. Rhinelander alleged his wife concealed from him the fact that she had negro blood in her veins.

The papers were supported by an affidavit made by Rhinelander before a Kings county notary public.

The complaint declares that the "consent" of the plaintiff, Rhinelander to the marriage "was obtained by fraud" and that the defendant, formerly Miss Jones, told Rhinelander, "She was white and had no colored blood."

Rhinelanders, the complaint states, entered into marriage on the basis of such representations, which he has since discovered to be wholly untrue.

Rhinelanders is 21. He is the son of Philip Rhinelander, heir to a fortune of \$100,000,000 in Manhattan real estate and a member of one of Manhattan's most exclusive families. His Huguenot ancestors settled in New Rochelle in the seventeenth century.

The marriage of Rhinelander did not become public until a month after it was performed by Mayor Harry Scott of New Rochelle.

Mrs. Rhinelander Is Offered Help By Kip's Friends

New Rochelle, N. Y., December 1.—

Intimations that Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of one of New York's most exclusive families, is only half-heartedly behind his suit for annulment of his marriage to Alice Beatrice Jones, have been followed by an announcement from Mrs. Rhinelander's counsel that several friends of the young millionaire have offered their services to Mrs. Rhinelander in fighting the suit.

Judge Samuel F. Swinburne, attorney for the young bride, explained that this had caused delay in filing the answer to the petition for annulment.

"One or two new witnesses have come forth voluntarily," Judge Swinburne said, "and so our plans have been changed. There may be a further de-

bat if we decide to ask the court for permission to examine Mr. Rhinelander before the trial."

for begin counter-suits for he does not want money," she can support herself. She has supported herself in the past and she can do it again. She simply does not want the marriage annulled."

of the people who had offered to support the defense, but said that they were of the same social status as said young Rhinelander.

The defense, according to judge, will attempt to show that Rhinelander did not deceive her about her race and he intimated that new witnesses will help to hear this out. He denied that his

RHINELANDER'S BRIDE REPLIES TO HIS SUIT

She Makes Complete Denial of
His Charge of Deceit as
to Her Race.

TRIAL LIKELY IN JANUARY

Defendant's Counsel Declares
That She Still Has "Greatest
Faith" in Her Husband.

Complete denial of all charges pre-
ferred by her husband, Leonard Kip
Rhineland, in his suit for annulment
of the marriage was made by Mrs.
Alice Jones Rhineland in her answer
to the bill of complaint which was
served yesterday on Leon R. Jacobs,
Rhineland's attorney, at his office, 27
William Street.

The original bill filed by Rhineland
in White Plains, charged that his wife
had falsely and fraudulently represented
herself to be white and had denied that
she had any negro blood.
The answer makes no specific refer-
ence to these charges beyond a blanket
denial of the whole section of the com-
plaint in which the charges were em-
bodied. The answer reads:

The defendant, Alice Jones Rhine-
lander, also named in the summons
as Alice Jones, answering the com-
plaint herein alleges:
First, she denies each and every
allegation contained in the paragraphs
or subdivisions of said complaint num-
bered respectively III., IV. and V.
Wherefore, the defendant demands
judgment that the complaint be dis-
missed with costs.
Signed) SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE,
Defendant's Attorney.

The Accompanying Affidavit.
Attached to the answer was the follow-
ing affidavit:
458 Main Street,
New Rochelle, N. Y.
State of New York, County of West-
chester, ss:
Alice Jones Rhineland, being duly
sworn says: that she is the defendant
herein, that she has read the foregoing
answer and knows the contents thereof
and that the same is true to her own
knowledge except as to those matters
therein stated to be alleged upon infor-
mation and belief and as to those mat-
ters therein stated to be alleged upon
information and belief and as to those
matters she believes it to be true.
ALICE JONES RHINELANDER.

sworn to before me this 4th day of
December, 1924. JOSEPH McCOY,
Notary Public, Westchester Co., N. Y.
The sections of the complaint denied in
Mrs. Rhineland's answer, charge:
"III. That the consent of said plaintiff
to such marriage was obtained by fraud.
That prior to said marriage the defend-
ant represented to and told the plaintiff
that she was white and not colored and
had no colored blood, which representa-
tions the plaintiff believed to be true and
was induced thereby to consent to said
marriage and entered into such marriage
relying on such representations, which
representations plaintiff, after said mar-
riage, discovered to be wholly untrue.

Intent to Deceive Charged.
"IV. The defendant at the time of
making said representations knew them
to be false and untrue, and made same
with intent to deceive and defraud this
plaintiff.

"V. That said plaintiff and defendant
have not at any time before the com-
mencement of this action, with full
knowledge by the plaintiff of the facts
constituting the said fraud, cohabited as
husband and wife."

Questioned as to what action would be
taken by his client with regard to the
charge that she has negro blood, Mr.
Swinburne said that he considered that
matter to be of secondary consideration.
"Since they do not openly charge that
Mrs. Rhineland is a negro or has
negro blood in her veins," he said,
"there is nothing there that needs to be
disproved."

The answer has not been filed as yet
in the County Court House at White
Plains, and Mr. Swinburne said last
night that he probably would not file it
for "about two weeks." He added that
he would petition the court within the
next few days for a bill of particulars
to be supplied by Rhineland's attor-
ney.

The suit probably will not come to
trial until late in January, Mr. Swin-
burne said. Mrs. Rhineland, he said,
still has "the greatest faith" in her
husband and believes that the suit was
brought and is being prosecuted by his
relatives. She refuses to believe that
he has had any part in it whatsoever,
Mr. Swinburne said.

KIP'S BRIDE, IN ANSWER, DENIES COLOR DECEPTION

New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Spe-
cial.]—Mrs. Leonard Kip Rhineland
denies every important allegation in the
complaint. She denies she is colored
or has any colored blood in her veins.
She denies practicing fraud on Rhine-
lander by leading him to believe her
white when in reality she was of col-
ored parentage, and denies her hus-
band's statement that he never lived
with her after knowing of her parent-
age.

The Rhineland Case

Mr. Kip Rhineland, white, New York millionaire
startled the "400" recently by marrying a former laundress
and waitress, whose West Indian father is set down in his
naturalization papers as colored.

Worse still, the bride's sister is set down in her marriage
license as colored and she married a colored man.

It's bad enough, the "400" believe, for a millionaire to
marry a poor working girl, but it's about the limit when that
poor girl may happen to have some colored blood.

Ordinarily in New York, mixed marriages occasion little
comment. It is only in the South where laws forbid mixing
of the races—but where it goes on clandestinely "after dark"
more than in the North—that intermarriage constitutes a
nine days wonder.

The case is a reminder that two races living side by
side as in America cannot be kept apart by law or public
opinion. Two million mulattoes out of ten million Negroes
prove that beyond preadventure.

If the United States Census properly enumerated every
person who has a drop of Negro blood it would show that
this country has at least twelve millions of mixed parentage
and maybe fifteen millions.

Puzzle: Find the extra millions.

A MIXED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE

HIGH and rich society in New York was thrown into a spasm
of excitement last week when it was announced that

Leonard Kip Rhineland had married Alice Beatrice Jones
and that the couple were living together at the home of the bride in
New Rochelle. Hubbub was created by the fact that young Rhine-

lander belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in New
York, the family wealth being estimated at more than \$100,000,000

and Rhineland withal moves in the most exclusive circles in the
United States and Europe. On the other hand, Miss Jones is said

to be a daughter of West Indian parents, people in ordinary but
comfortable circumstances.

The Joneses claim to be entirely English and are quite indignant
to be described as colored in the daily newspapers. Pictures pub-
lished in the New York newspapers indicated that she is of mixed
African and European origin.

Of course, such a marriage in high life would pull society by the
ears in New York and the United States, and might create a stir in
Europe. The fact is overlooked, however, that people of Spain, Por-
tugal and of Italy are very much crossed in their race lines and it is

difficult to say who is of pure white or who is of mixed blood
among them. Intermarriage between these people of the British
German and Scandinavian stock is very common. Queen Victoria's

daughter married the present king of Spain whose features indicate
that he must have a strain of Moorish blood in his veins. It must

be remembered that the Moors of Northern Africa conquered and
ruled Spain for quite 300 years. Necessarily they had mixed very
extensively with the original Spanish stock.

It is well known that The Negro World is opposed to the general
principle of mixed marriages between whites and blacks. The

gathering of tribesmen of South Africa very recently pronounced
against it having been no good for whites or blacks. As we well
know the whites have badly corrupted the purity of Negro blood in

the United States and the West Indies by enforced association with times past so scandalized the relations of white men and black
black women so that in the United States a large number of people women in the Southern States of the United States. In the long run
are very largely mixed in their race crossings. It is natural that a set and racial connections.
large number of these people should be so white as to be undistin-
guishable from white people and that many of them should prefer
to be known as white rather than colored. When they intermarry,
as in this Rhineland case, and the recent case of the Memphis
girl who married a New York banker, the truth crops out, and they
soon begin to have troubles of their own.
Young Rhineland appears to have an independent fortune and
it remains to be seen if he will have the courage to brave the family
and society's displeasure and stick to his colored wife. It is the
regrettable feature of just such marriages that the parties of it come,
sooner or later, to regret, and we believe it to be a good rule of
morals that you may have to regret and, if you can possibly avoid
doing anything that you should regret.
Young Rhineland is to be commended for marrying the young
woman rather than resorting to the clandestine relations which in

RHINELANDER'S BRIDE REPLIES TO HIS SUIT

She Makes Complete Denial of His Charge of Deceit as to Her Race.

TRIAL LIKELY IN JANUARY

Defendant's Counsel Declares That She Still Has "Greatest Faith" in Her Husband.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1924. JOSEPH MCCOY, Notary Public, Westchester Co., N. Y.

The sections of the complaint denied in Mrs. Rhinelander's answer, charge:

"III. That the consent of said plaintiff to such marriage was obtained by fraud. That prior to said marriage the defendant represented to and told the plaintiff that she was white and not colored and had no colored blood, which representations the plaintiff believed to be true and was induced thereby to consent to said marriage and entered into such marriage relying on such representations, which representations plaintiff, after said marriage, discovered to be wholly untrue.

Intent to Deceive Charged.

"IV. The defendant at the time of making said representations knew them to be false and untrue, and made same with intent to deceive and defraud this plaintiff.

"V. That said plaintiff and defendant have not at any time before the commencement of this action, with full knowledge by the plaintiff of the facts constituting the said fraud, cohabited as husband and wife."

Questioned as to what action would be taken by his client with regard to the charge that she has negro blood, Mr. Swinburne said that he considered that matter to be of secondary consideration. "Since they do not openly charge that Mrs. Rhinelander is a negro or has negro blood in her veins," he said, "there is nothing there that needs to be

Complete denial of all charges preferred by her husband, Leonard Kip Rhinelander, this suit for annulment. The answer has not been filed as yet of the marriage. Rhinelander, in the County Court House at White Plains, and Mr. Swinburne said last Alice Jones Rhinelander in her answer might that he probably would not file it to the bill of complaint which was for "about two weeks." He added that served yesterday on Leon R. Jacobs, next few days for a bill of particulars Rhinelander's attorney, at his office, to be supplied by Rhinelander's attorney.

The original bill filed by Rhinelander until late in January, Mr. Swinburne said. Mrs. Rhinelander, he said, in White Plains, charged that his wife had had falsely and fraudulently represented still has "the greatest faith" in her husband and believed that the suit was brought and is being prosecuted by his relatives. She refuses to believe that she had any part in it whatsoever. The answer makes no specific reference to the charges beyond a blanket denial of the whole section of the complaint in which the charges were embodied. The answer reads:

The defendant, Alice Jones Rhinelander, also named in the summons as Alice Jones, answering the complaint herein alleges:

First, she denies each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs or subdivisions of said complaint numbered respectively III., IV. and V. Wherefore, the defendant demands judgment that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

Signed SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Defendant's Attorney.

The Accompanying Affidavit.

Attached to the answer was the following affidavit:

458 Main Street,
New Rochelle, N. Y.
State of New York, County of Westchester, ss:
Alice Jones Rhinelander, being duly sworn, says: that she is the defendant herein, that she has read the foregoing answer and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true to her own knowledge except as to those matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief and as to those matters she believes it to be true.

ALICE JONES RHINELANDER.

The Rhinelander Case

Mr. Kip Rhinelander, white, New York millionaire startled the "400" recently by marrying a former laundress and waitress, whose West Indian father is set down in his naturalization papers as colored.

Worse still, the bride's sister is set down in her marriage license as colored and she married a colored man.

It's bad enough, the "400" believe, for a millionaire to marry a poor working girl, but it's about the limit when that poor girl may happen to have some colored blood.

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The case is a reminder that two races living side by side as in America cannot be kept apart by law or public opinion. Two million mulattoes out of ten million Negroes prove that beyond peradventure.

If the United States Census properly enumerated every person who has a drop of Negro blood it would show that this country has at least twelve millions of mixed parentage and maybe fifteen millions.

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and that the couple were living together at the home of the bride in New Rochelle. Hubbard was created by the fact that young Rhinelander belongs to one of the oldest and wealthiest families in New York, the family wealth being estimated at more than \$100,000,000.

and Rhinelander withal moves in the most exclusive circles in the United States and Europe. On the other hand, Miss Jones is said to be a daughter of West Indian parents, people in ordinary but comfortable circumstances.

The Joneses claim to be entirely English and are quite indignant to be described as colored in the daily newspapers. Pictures published in the New York newspapers indicated that she is of mixed African and European origin.

Of course, such a marriage in high life would pull society by the ears in New York and the United States, and might create a stir in cars in New York and the United States, and might create a stir in Europe. The fact is overlooked, however, that people of Spain, Portugal and of Italy are very much crossed in their race lines and it is difficult to say who is of pure white or who is of mixed blood among them. Intermarriage between these people of the British Isles and Scandinavian stock is very common. Queen Victoria's

married daughter married a Moorish blood in his veins. It must be remembered that the Moors of Northern Africa conquered and ruled Spain for quite 300 years. Necessarily they had mixed very extensively with the original Spanish stock.

It is well known that The Negro World is opposed to the general principle of mixed marriages between whites and blacks. The gathering of tribesmen of South Africa very recently pronounced against it having been no good for whites or blacks. As we well know the whites have badly corrupted the purity of Negro blood in

the United States and the West Indies by enforced association with times past so scandalized the relations of white men and black women in the Southern States of the United States. In the long run it would have been better for him to have married in his own social set and racial connections.

Young Rhinelander appears to have an independent fortune and it remains to be seen if he will have the courage to brave the family and society's displeasure and stick to his colored wife. It is the regrettable feature of just such marriages that the parties of it come, sooner or later, to regret, and we believe it to be a good rule of morals that you may have to regret and, if you can possibly avoid doing anything that you should regret.

Young Rhinelander is to be commended for marrying the young woman rather than resorting to the clandestine relations which in

Amalgamation—1924.

FIND TWO DEAD IN APARTMENT HOUSE

Find White Woman and Her
Colored Lover In
Latter's Apartment

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In the Fordham Morgue are the bodies of John Vaughn, 32, colored, and Elizabeth McLaughlin, 40, white, both of whom were found dead in an apartment at 3131 Villa Avenue, Bronx, last Friday evening. The two bodies were found after they had been missing for two days, there being no marks of violence on either body, poison from bad liquor is believed to be the cause of the double death.

Missed By Employer

A woman living on Grand Concourse for whom the McLaughlin women did days work was the first to miss the woman. She went to the Villa Avenue address and failing to get any response from her knock, she went to the Bronx Park Station and notified the police. Accompanied by Detectives from the station they arrived at the apartment only to find that the door was bolted from the inside. Using their clubs to smash the door in the three officers entered the apartment and found the woman lying dead in one of the rooms on the floor in the same room.

It is said that woman lived at the above address for more than ten years, while Vaughn, who had a separate apartment at the same address, had lived there for five years. The pair were found dead in the man's apartment. There are a considerable number of bootlegging joints within a stone's throw of the Villa Avenue address, and that they were selling the deadly poison to neighbors, which were killing them off like flies.

SAY COLORED WIFE CUT WHITE SPOUSE

As result of a "hooch" party held in the apartment of Charles Cummings, white, 51, of 1114 Clinton street, Hoboken, last night, Cummings was stabbed by his colored wife, Martha, 57, with a potato knife, according to the police. He was later removed to St. Mary's Hospital in the ambulance, where he received six stitches to close the wound.

A telephone call was sent to the Second Precinct for the ambulance and the person on the wire stated that there had been an accident. When Motorcycle Patrolman Kelly arrived they found Cummings with his head on the table. When questioned about the stabbing he refused to give them any information regarding the stabbing. He is being held at the hospital on charge of being drunk and disorderly.

William Thompson, 46, colored, of 17 Hackensack Plankroad, Weehawken, who was also a member of the party, is being held by the police as material witness. He stated that he saw Cummings' wife with a potato knife shortly before the stabbing took place. Mrs. Mary Benson, 74, colored, and Mrs. Janet Rolands, 30, of 1114 Clinton street, Hoboken, were also held by the police as material witnesses.

RHINELANDER BRIDE'S PLANS

Personally to Trace Ancestry In
England In Fighting Annulment.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Leonard Kip Rhinelander plans to personally trace her ancestry in her fight against the annulment suit begun by her husband. This was reported here today, following the award yesterday of \$300 a month alimony and \$3,000 counsel fee to her pending trial.

Young Mr. Rhinelander charged that his bride of three months concealed the fact that she had negro blood. It was said that Mrs. Rhinelander would go to Leicester, England, where her father, George Jones, was born sixty-five years ago, in order to get a copy of his birth certificate.

She will also visit the British West Indies, it was said, where her grandfather on her father's side was born. City Judge Samuel F. Swinburne of New Rochelle, counsel to Mrs. Rhinelander, is also planning to search the English birth records. In her application for her marriage license Mrs. Rhinelander swore that she was white.

WROTE BRIDE HE HOPED SHE WON

Scion of Old New York House
Must Pay Wife \$300 a
Month.

By Universal Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Leonard Kip Rhinelander scion of an old New York house, and a blue blood of blue bloods, unconsciously penalized himself \$300 a month temporary alimony and \$3,000 for counsel fees when he wrote an endearing letter to the bride he is suing for annulment on the ground she is of colored blood and deceived him about her race. *Georgian*

Justice Tompkins, at Nyack, N. Y., Saturday entered an order granting Mrs. Rhinelander the alimony and counsel fees pending trial of the suit and stated the husband had not denied writing her a letter telling her he hoped she's beat him in the suit and urging her to employ competent counsel. The court also stated she would be permitted to ask for additional counsel fees "if there are any unusual disbursements," which is taken to mean that Rhinelander will be called upon to pay the costs of a tracer that is to be set going on Mrs. Rhinelander's lineage. *12-29-24*

The "competent counsel" Rhinelander urged his wife to employ is Samuel F. Swinburne. He applied for \$1,000 a month alimony and \$10,000 counsel fees. In court he scaled these figures down, saying he thought \$350 to \$500 a month alimony and \$4,000 to \$5,000 counsel fees would be just.

Rhinelander's counsel argued that \$200 a month alimony and about

\$2,000 counsel fees would be more like it. The court figures are a compromise between the two estimates.

RHINELANDER BRIDE FIGHTS FOR ALIMONY

Husband's Counsel Reveals Plan
for Wide Hunt to Prove
Negro Blood.

MAY TRACE BACK 65 YEARS

Affidavits by Both Sides Tell Story
of Courtship—Justice Tompkins Reserves Decision.

Leonard Kip Rhinelander, young member of one of New York's oldest families, plans to fight hard and long to prove that the former Miss Alice Jones, the bride he took secretly on Oct. 14 last, has negro blood in her veins.

This was told yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins at White Plains by Leon R. Jacobs, attorney, of 27 Williams Street, who appeared for Rhinelander to oppose Mrs. Rhinelander's plea for alimony and counsel fees. City Judge Samuel F. Swinburne, counsel to Mrs. Rhinelander, asked the court to allow his client \$1,000 a month, and \$10,000 legal expense, pending trial of Mr. Rhinelander's annulment suit.

The proceeding to set aside the marriage was launched last month at White Plains. In his complaint young Rhinelander charged that his bride fraudulently represented herself as white. Affidavits submitted yesterday by both sides told from different angles the story of the courtship, and an affidavit by George Jones, father of the bride and once a New Rochelle taxicab operator, related that his mother was white and that he knew little about his father.

Accepting the documents and listening to the brief argument of the attorneys, Justice Tompkins reserved decision. It was reported that he would fix alimony and counsel fees this morning. Actual trial of the suit may be deferred until late in February, due to the effort of both sides to trace Jones's lineage in England and in the West Indies. Neither of the principals appeared at the first court airing of their troubles.

Has an Income of \$18,000.

Mr. Jacobs told the Court that his client was willing to pay his wife "a fair sum," but that he thought the demand of \$12,000 a year for living expenses and \$10,000 for counsel fees was a trifle high. It developed during the hearing that young Rhinelander has an income of \$18,000 a year from his own holdings of about \$300,000, but that he failed to share the income from real estate, valued at \$300,000, in which his father, Philip Rhinelander, has an interest.

Judge Swinburne indicated a willingness to accept for Mrs. Rhinelander \$400 a month alimony and counsel fees of between \$3,500 and \$4,000. Mr. Jacobs said that he thought \$200 a month and \$2,000 fees would be ample.

"Are you going to attempt to prove

the defendant has colored blood in her veins?" asked Justice Tompkins.

"Yes," said Mr. Jacobs. "Then," pursued the Court, "the defendant's counsel must have an opportunity to meet that proof, which involves considerable time and expense, and he should have reasonable compensation." Judge Swinburne said that it would be necessary for him to scan English and West Indian records as far back as sixty-five years to establish the ancestry of the bride's father.

"This is an action based on fraud, which the defendant is alleged to have committed before the marriage," said Judge Swinburne. "Since the first papers were served we have received an amended summons and complaint which the defendant has not had time to answer. We are here today on two motions, one for a bill of particulars and the other for counsel fees and alimony."

Gives a Bill of Particulars.

Mr. Jacobs at this point handed a bill of particulars to Judge Swinburne. This document admitted that "statements and representations made by defendant to plaintiff were oral."

"The plaintiff has no expense," continued Swinburne. "He is at present living at home and I think we are entitled to a third of his yearly income. They have offered to pay Mrs. Rhinelander's bills if she will send them to his attorneys. She doesn't want to run bills. She wants her own money."

Justice Tompkins wanted to know how much young Rhinelander was paying his wife now. "She is receiving nothing," said her attorney. "Prior to marriage she earned her own living and supported herself. Since this separation suit was started, with the attendant publicity, she has been in ill health and unable to work. The plaintiff and the defendant have been acquainted for three years. He paid her marked court the first time he met her. In March, 1922, he went away or was sent away and did not see her again until last May."

"Then he renewed his courtship with great ardor from that time until October, when they were married. They were together almost constantly. In October and November they were preparing a home for themselves in New Rochelle and then, on Nov. 20, he left her."

"Every bill forwarded by the defendant to the plaintiff or to his father," said Jacobs, "has been paid."

"You don't consider that that is sufficient, do you?" said the Court.

"No, of course not."

Counsel for Rhinelander then turned to the bill of particulars. "It shows," he said, "that the misrepresentation and false statements were made in the defendant's home and in front of members of her family. There is certainly no expense in that phase of it. It strikes your humble servant that the defendant's father should know when he was born and where he was born and what his father's and his mother's names were. In the moving papers there is not one direct denial of color. I fail to find one word that the defendant denies that she is of colored blood."

Fraud Charge Denied.

"The answer denies the allegation of fraud," interjected Judge Swinburne.

In an affidavit supporting her plea for alimony, Mrs. Rhinelander told the Court yesterday that she first met Rhinelander through an introduction in her own home in September, 1921. He called frequently, she said, and his attentions became "persistent."

Mrs. Rhinelander said that her parents had repeatedly urged Rhinelander to drop his wooing, but that he always replied that "he was sick and tired of society" and that happiness could come to him only through a wife and home of his own choice. She denied that she or any of her family had ever attempted concealment about anything. She related that during last Summer he purchased an automobile as a wedding gift to her, but that since the suit was started she had supervised its removal to points unknown to her. Mrs. Rhinelander charged that Jacobs, visiting her with Rhinelander just before her husband left, had given her the impression that he was acting for her as Rhinelander. In the answering affidavits Rhinelander denied that he was acting for her as Rhinelander.

New York.

JANUARY 10, 1934

WHITE BRIDE GAINS HEARING FOR NEGRO

**"He Is Kind to Me," Says Wife
of 16, and Court Hesitates
to Smash Romance.**

ABDUCTION CASE QUASHED.

**Youth Jailed, However, to Wait
Result of Inquiry.**

Despite the protests of her father, Grace Richio Dorsey, a pretty Italian girl of sixteen, is apparently determined to stick by her twenty-one-year-old husband, Bertram Dorsey, a Negro.

Dorsey, good-looking and very light, stood in County Court in Brooklyn yesterday and heard his young bride tell Judge Martin she would not go back to her old home nor forsake her husband.

"Why should I go back?" she cried. "I am very happy with my husband. He is kind to me. No matter what happens, I will remain true to him, for I love him and he has shown he loves me."

The girl's father, Antonio Richio of No. 130 Marion Street, had charged abduction against Dorsey. Grace was a telephone operator when she met Dorsey. They were married last July in Jersey City. Dorsey became a gardener at Asbury Park and they went there to live.

The charge of abduction was based on the fact that Dorsey took Grace, who is under eighteen, out of the State and married her without the consent of her parents. Dorsey, however, was allowed to plead guilty of assault in the third degree.

"They are married," Judge Martin declared, "and in the face of the girl's loyalty to her husband and her declaration that he is kind to her I find it difficult to reach a decision. I will make a thorough investigation."

"The girl is only sixteen," said Assistant District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan. "Under the law supervision of her welfare remains with her father. There is nothing we can

do here to disturb that supervision. If he is dissatisfied with his daughter's marriage, his remedy lies in a civil proceeding to annul the marriage. We have here only the technical facts of a violation of the law. With the feasibility of this marriage we have no concern; that is a matter for the parents. The girl, in the eyes of the law, is still a child and under the supervision of her parents."

Pending investigation, Judge Martin committed Dorsey to the Raymond Street jail and placed Mrs. Dorsey in the care of the Children's Society.

A lawsuit raising interesting questions is coming. A young man named Rhinelander, whose people for several generations have not worked for a living and are, therefore, called "aristocrats," married a young woman with negro blood. Her people have always worked hard; therefore she is no aristocrat. The young man, annoyed by publicity and by the Ku Kluk throwing stones through his

window, now sues for annulment of his marriage, saying he was deceived as to his bride's race. She told him nothing about the negro blood

Amalgamation - 1924.

MISSOURIAN TEACHES WIFE NEW LESSON

English Woman Gets Dixie Prejudice

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—After eight years of married life, Mrs. Annie K. Horton (white), 25 years old of Hayes county, Middlesex, England, was granted a divorce from her husband, William Horton, a member of our Race, in the circuit court at Clayton, a suburb to St. Louis. She alleged Horton had won her love by posing as a Cherokee Indian.

"We were married Aug. 6, 1916. After the wedding we left for London. I thought we would come to America, but William decided to stay in England. We stayed there for five years."

"He was worshipped by everybody in Middlesex," she said. "Nights the men folk gathered at the village and listened to him. We met often before our marriage, and under the shade of a tree he unfolded to me the story of his ancestors. He told of his early life upon the plains, the wigwam he lived in with his mother, and how he broke away at last to follow the sea. He told me he wanted an English girl as his wife to take back home to his ancestors."

"It was in America that I saw another Negro who was coming to St. Louis from New York, and he offered me a drink of water. I was scared. I had never seen a full-blooded Negro. William looked more Spanish than Negro. I told William about the man and he told me they were the best people in America."

"After we reached St. Louis I obtained work as a maid and then I noticed people began to talk. They would stare at us as we went along the street. Some asked me if he were Negro. Others asked me why I married him. I insisted he was an Indian and asked them how he could be black when his grandfather had been a Cherokee Indian and his mother and father had belonged to the Cherokee tribe."

"We were living with his sister then and one day she asked him, while I was there, why he told me he was an Indian. I did not pay much attention, but watched and noticed he was always with Negroes. I asked him why he did not associate with white people and he told me the Negroes were the best people in

America. I asked him if he were a Negro and he said he was and proud of it. We quarreled and he started drinking. He began to beat me, then I left him.

Horton could not be reached for a statement.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 23, 1924

WHITE WOMAN OBTAINS DIVORCE FROM NEGRO

She Married Him in England
Where He Posed as
Cherokee Indian.

Mrs. Annie K. Horton, 25 years old, of Hayes, Middlesex, England, who temporarily made her home at the Wild Cherry Farm, Clayton and Lay roads, St. Louis County, was granted a divorce at Clayton Tuesday from William Horton, a negro. She testified he won her hand and the admiration of the English village where she lived, by posing as a full blooded Cherokee Indian.

"The whole village worshipped him," she told reporters after the divorce was granted. "It was a tiny little place and we had never seen an Indian or a negro. The farmers would come to the village from miles around to hear him tell of his life in America. They would buy him drinks and he would talk for hours about the queer life in America. He would tell them of the wild life of his old grandfather in the mountains of Kentucky."

"All the girls thought he was wonderful. Then there weren't very many young men of the right sort there, you know. One day when my grandmother and myself were working in the fields he came and said he wanted to talk with me. He said he wanted to take an English girl back to his people."

"We were married on Aug. 6, 1916, and the marriage was the event of the country side. Everyone was there. After the wedding, he refused to take me back to his people in America. I urged and urged him but he said he liked England pretty well. In 1921 he consented to return to America."

"When we arrived in St. Louis County he suddenly quit going with white people. When I asked him the reason he said the negroes were

Missouri

an interesting study and they were better than white people, anyway. This, with talk I heard, aroused my suspicion. I went to his sister and she said although they were just a light brown and a very intelligent family they were full blooded negroes.

"I left him on Aug. 12, and applied for divorce, alleging indignities and cruelty. I am going to return to England just as soon as I can."

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
OCTOBER 22, 1924

HIS BRITISH BRIDE RID OF NEGRO WHO POSED AS INDIAN

Clayton Judge Hears How Black
Dazzled Village With Tales
of Cherokees.

Mrs. Annie K. Horton, 25 years old, of Hayes County of Middlesex, England, won a divorce yesterday in Circuit Judge Wurdeman's court at Clayton from William Horton, a negro, after she had told how Horton had won her love by posing as a Cherokee Indian. Mrs. Horton told reporters how Horton dazzled the little English village with his stories of the prowess of his grandfather, a great Indian chief.

"He was worshipped by every one in the village," she said. "Nights the men folk gathered at the tavern and listened to him. We met often, and under the shade of a tree he unfolded to me the story of his ancestors. He told men of his early life upon the plains, the wigwam he lived in with his mother, and how he broke away at last to follow the sea. He told me he wanted an English girl as his wife to take back to the home of his ancestors."

"We were married August 6, 1916. After the wedding we left for London. I thought we would come to America then, but William decided to stay in England. We stayed there for five years."

"It was in America that I saw another negro. I was coming to St. Louis from New York, and he offered me a drink of water. I was scared. I had never seen a very black man. William looked more Spanish than negro. I told William about the man and he told me they were the best people in America."

"After we reached St. Louis I obtained work as a maid and then

noticed people began to talk. They would stare at us as we went along the street. Some asked me if he were negro. Others asked me why I had married him. I insisted he was an Indian and asked them how he could be black when his grandfather had been a Cherokee Indian and his mother and father had belonged to the Cherokee tribe.

"We were living with his sister then and one day she asked him, while I was there, why he told me he was an Indian. I did not pay much attention, but watched and noticed he was always with negroes. I asked him why he did not associate with white people and he told me the negroes were the best people in America. I asked him if he were a negro and he said he was and proud of it. We quarreled and he started drinking."

"He began to beat me then and I left him."

"I am glad we had no children," Horton could not be reached for a statement

Louisiana.

Amalgamation - 1924.

MER ROUGE HAS FIRST FLOGGING IN TWO YEARS

Monroe, La., Nov. 28.—A white man and a Negro woman were flogged at Mer Rouge two weeks ago, according to reports confirmed today. This was the first mob action reported since the reign of terror in Morehouse parish which culminated in the death of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richard in 1922.

City Marshal Summer of Mer Rouge declared today that the man, a carnival employé, was seen to enter a white boarding house with a Negro woman. Their arrest followed immediately. They were placed in jail, but early the following morning the door was broken, and both were taken out, flogged, and placed on trains.

Members of the flogging party were not masked, the marshal said. No arrests were made.

Amalgamation - 1924

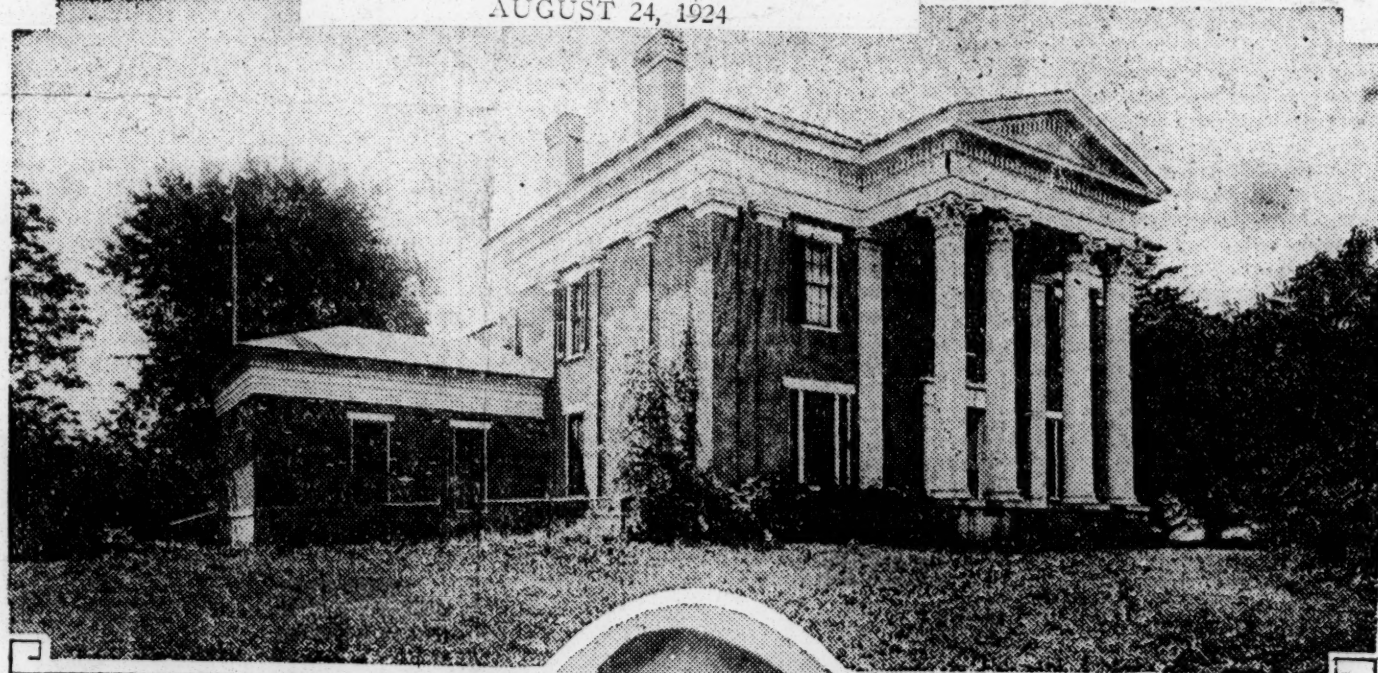
Kentucky.

Three Negro Servants to Share \$500,000 Estate of Late Master

\$100,000 FARM LEFT NEGRO SERVANT BY WEALTHY EMPLOYER

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13.—A farm estate, including home, stock, equipment and 273 1/2 acres goes to Ellen Davis, an aged negro servant, through the will of her late employer, John T. Hughes, wealthy farmer and horseman who died recently. The grant is valued at approximately \$100,000.

WORLD
AUGUST 24, 1924



HOME LEFT BY JOHN T. HUGHES TO HIS NEGRO SERVANT.

Kentucky Horseman Rewards Them for Faithfully Serving Him.

Special Despatch to The World
LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—Because his Negro servants had remained in his home and cared faithfully for him many years, the late John T. Hughes, eighty-three, one of the wealthiest farmers in Central Kentucky, has left three servitors the bulk of his \$500,000 estate. He made a few other bequests, but cut some close relatives out of his will.

The property includes about 1,000 acres of the best land in the Bluegrass country, and a brick house. It fronts the Lexington-Paris road, and is a show place. This goes to Ellen Wilson, Negress, about sixty, together with 273 1/2 acres of the land. She is also given the contents of the house, which include antiques and modern furnishings. The farming utensils, wagons, work stock and a black saddle mare, Red Belle H., are also given the Negress. Her part is valued at at least \$200,000.

Her son, Robert Henry Hughes, is bequeathed the Dudley farm on an-



JOHN T. HUGHES.

other pike, including 160 acres, worth at least \$300 an acre. To Alex Rankin, Hughes' personal attendant, is given property worth at least \$50,000, the testator saying in his will: "Rankin, the old faithful colored man, who has been in my employment for about forty years, is bequeathed the Ward farm, containing 96 1/2 acres, to have and hold for and during his natural lifetime, with remainder in fee simple to Robert Henry Hughes, son of Ellen Davis, my old colored servant who has worked for me faithfully for over forty years."

Breeder of Thoroughbreds.

Hughes was one of the best known

of the old school of Kentucky turfmen. He had bred thoroughbreds and harness horses. He had been ill in a hospital some time before his death. His family were among pioneers who came here before Kentucky had been cleared of Indians.

The chief beneficiary under the Hughes will has little to do with other Negroes in Lexington, to which town she moved recently from the handsome home which is now her property. She has never had a photograph taken and when a photographer went to her home, a rather plain building on Chestnut Street, in the Negro part of town—she refused to allow a picture taken.

Many believe her attitude was a part of the lesson instilled by John T. Hughes. Hughes was for years little more than a recluse. He was not the "neighborly" man that most Southerners are. He did not pass his time visiting—he was busy always adding to his fortune. He knew comparatively few persons, though practically everybody knew the aged man who frequently drove through the city's streets in an open runabout, driving a handsome horse.

Hughes Never Married.

Whether he ever had a sweetheart is not known—he never married. There is a report that long ago he had arranged to marry, but that the affair was broken up, by whom or why is not known.

Hughes was a member of a pioneer family, and some of the bluest blood of the South coursed in his veins. In appearance he was a typical "Kentucky Colonel."

Ellen Davis will have some wealthy neighbors. On an eminence, a short distance away, arises the magnificent "Green Hills" mansion erected by James B. Haggin. Kentucky-New York-California copper magnate, who died a few years ago. The great house is now the property of Joseph and George Widener of Philadelphia. Within a five-mile radius are the greatest thoroughbred horse breeding farms in the country, including the home of Man O' War, John E. Madden's Hamburg Place, August Belmont's Nursery Stud, Phil Chinn's Himyar Stud, Walter Jefford's farms and other places.

Hughes and James B. Haggin were neighbors and also rivals. Hughes was nearly twenty years younger than Haggin, and Haggin rather resented the fact that Hughes owned a great stretch of land so close to the broad acres of Haggin's Elmendorf farm. Haggin wanted to buy the Hughes lands and add them to Elmendorf. Hughes had plenty of money and no desire to sell. Haggin is said to have approached him frequently with an offer to buy. Finally, it is said, the aged copper magnate became impatient and told Hughes: "Well, at any rate, I'll buy the land when you die." Haggin died several years before Hughes.

Hughes was a stranger to many of his relatives and lived in his big country house like a baron. He came and went as he pleased and asked no odds of any one. It is a safe prediction that Ellen Davis will never dispose of any of the property bequeathed her by Hughes. She had lived at the house and looked after Hughes's comfort many years.

COL'D SERVANTS FARE WELL IN WILL BEQUEATH

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 14.—A farm estate, including home, stock, equipment and 273 1/2 acres goes to Ellen Davis, an aged Negro servant, through the will of her late employer, John T. Hughes, wealthy farmer and horseman, who died recently. Alex Rankin, Negro in Hughes' employment for 40 years, was bequeathed 96 1/2 acres on Haley pike. The larger grant is valued at approximately \$100,000 and was the most important of several divisions provided in the will.

Besides various cash awards below \$1,000, two churches and the Kentucky Female Orphans' School received gifts.

\$100,000 Legacy to Mrs. Ellen Davis

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Ellen Davis, prominent woman of this city, was one of the beneficiaries of the will of Col. John T. Hughes (white), wealthy eccentric trotting horse breeder, who died at a local hospital Monday after a prolonged illness. Mrs. Davis, who acted as housekeeper for Col. Hughes, is bequeathed the bulk of his estate of \$150,000, which makes her the wealthiest woman of our Race in central Kentucky. Mrs. Davis will receive through the terms of the will Col. Hughes' home on Maysville Pike, with 273 acres of land, stock, crop, farm equipment, etc., valued at approximately \$100,000.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
AUGUST 8, 1924

Land Valued at \$100,000 Willed to Negro Servant

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 8.—A farm estate, including home, stock, equipment and 273½ acres, goes to Ellen Davis, an aged negro servant, through the will of her late employer, John T. Hughes, wealthy farmer and horseman, who died recently. Alex Rankin, negro in Hughes's employment for forty years, was bequeathed 96½ acres on Haley Pike. The larger grant is valued at approximately \$100,000 and was the most important of several divisions provided in the will.

Besides various cash awards below \$1,000, two churches and the Kentucky female orphan school received gifts.

Amalgamation-1924

Kentucky.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 8, 1924

Kentucky Farmer's Will Gives Land to Negro Employees

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7.—A farm estate, including home, stock, equipment and 273½ acres, goes to Ellen Davis, an aged negro servant, through the will of her employer, John T. Hughes, wealthy farmer and horseman, who died recently. Alex Rankin, negro, in Hughes' employment for forty years, was bequeathed ninety-six and one-half acres on Haley Pike. The larger grant is valued at approximately \$100,000 and was the most important of several divisions provided in the will.

Besides various cash awards totaling \$1,000, two churches and the Kentucky Female Orphans' School received gifts.

Kentuckian Gives Negro Servants \$500,000 Estate

(Special Despatch to The Times-Picayune.)

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 23.—Because his negro servants had remained in his home and cared faithfully for him many years, the late John T. Hughes, 83 years old, one of the wealthiest farmers in Central Kentucky, has left three servants the bulk of his \$500,000 estate. He made a few other bequests but cut some close relatives out of his will.

The property includes about 1000 acres of the best land in the Blue Grass country and a brick house. It fronts the Lexington-Paris road, and is a show place. This goes to Ellen Wilson, negress, about 60 years old, together with 273 1-2 acres of the land. She is also given the contents of the house, which includes antiques and modern furnishings. Her part is valued at least at \$200,000.

Her son, Robert Henry Hughes, is bequeathed the Dudley Farm on another pike, including 160 acres, worth at least \$300 an acre. To Alex Rankin, Hughes' personal attendant, is given property worth at least \$50,000, the testator saying in his will: "Rankin, the old faithful colored man, who has been in my employment for about forty years, is bequeathed the Ware Farm, containing 96 1-2 acres, to have and hold for and during his natural lifetime, with remainder in fee simple to Robert Henry Hughes, son of Ellen Davis, my old colored servant, who has worked for me faithfully for over forty years."

Hughes was one of the best known of the old school of Kentucky turfmen.

The chief beneficiary under the Hughes will has little to do with other negroes in Lexington, to which town she moved recently from the handsome home which is now her property. She has never had a photograph taken.

Hughes was for years little more than a recluse. He was not the "neighborly" man that most Southerners

are. He knew comparatively few persons, though practically everybody knew the aged man who frequently drove through the city's streets in an open runabout, driving a handsome horse.

Ellen Davis will have some wealthy neighbors. On an eminence, a short distance, arises the magnificent "Green Hills" mansion erected by James B. Haggin, Kentucky-New York-California copper magnate, who died a few years ago. The great house is now the property of Joseph and George Widener of Philadelphia. Within a five-mile radius are the greatest thoroughbred horse-breeding farms in the country, including the home of Man o' War, John E. Madden's Hamburg place, August Belmont's Nursery Stud, Phil Chinn's Hilmayr Studd, Walter Jefford's Farms and other places.

Hughes was a stranger to many of his relatives and lived in his big country house like a baron.

Bequest Of \$500,000 Will Be Protested

White Relatives Declare Will Was Not Last One Made—Dead Man Said to Be "Queer."

(Afro-Courier Service)

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 25.—Three colored servants of the late Colonel John T. Hughes, white, will not receive his half million dollar estate under the will without a contest by white relatives.

John Bayless, white, one of the Colonel's two living cousins and his nearest relative, was left the sum of only \$250. Other white relatives received sums varying from \$500 to \$3,000.

Bequeaths to Servants

Here is what the colored servants got:

(1) To Aunt Ellen Davis, his housekeeper, and said by many to be his common-law wife, the big colonial house, stables, stock and 275 acres, all the antique furniture and everything of value he possessed.

(2) To her boy, named Robert T. Hughes, 160 acres, worth \$1,000 an

acre.

(3) 100 acres to Alex Rankin, another servant, who had been in his home a long time.

Eventually all of this property will go to Aunt Ellen's boy, Robert, under the will. Robert cannot be found. He is said to be studying abroad.

The Will Contest Filed

White relatives in their suit to break the will allege this document is not the last will and testament of John T. Hughes. If any other document is in existence they have not produced it nor have they made public plans for attack.

Colonel Hughes knew his relatives would not agree with him and so he wrote it in his will that if any person filed a contest or mentioned a contest, their share should go to his colored son, Robert.

Queer Kentuckian

No one expected quite that from Col. John T. Hughes, although while he lived, there were those who did not find in him the nicer virtues which stamp a Kentuckian.

"He drinks his liquor from a kitchen tumbler, sir," his critics used to say.

"But dammit, he's a horseman," his friends argued, making the best defense they could.

"A horseman, yes," they who disapproved were willing to concede. "Still, don't you think he is too—too horsey? Spends too much time around the stables? Grooms and carries his nags and all that. Prefers their company. And didn't he say once, I think a blooded filly is sweeter than a woman? That's the sort he is."

\$5,000 Fines For White And Colored Who Inter-married

Would Take 13 Years To Work It Out

Two Negroes and White Women Indicted For Prohibited Marriages.

Jackson, Ky., Nov. 20.—Two Negroes and two white women, indicted by the grand jury here for entering into prohibited marriages, were found guilty Saturday by a jury and fined \$5,000 each.

In lieu of fine payment, they were remanded to the Breathitt County Jail.

In the event they serve out the entire fine, they will be required to remain in jail thirteen and one-half years each.

Calloway Crawford, Negro, 35 and Stella Robinson, a white woman, 35, were accused of marrying as were Leonidas Carter, Negro, 22, and Nancy Burnham, white woman, 22. The two couples had lived together near here for about a year.

IS WORLD'S CHAMPION HURDLER WHITE?

By Afro Sports Editor

Is Charles R. Brookins, captain of the 1924 varsity track team of the University of Iowa, world's champion hurdler, white or colored?

An article appearing in Sporting Life last February, referred to Brookins as colored, but in answer to a question put him by AFRO-AMERICAN he made the statement that he is not colored, and any one who doubts him to write his father, W. L. Brookins, 120 N. Market street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Captain Charles West, of Washington and Jefferson University track team, recently said he understood Brookins "passing" for white.

Evidently like thousands of other Negroes in this country, Brookins finds himself in the unique po-

sition of being able to mingle with either race and choose the white for the reason that it offers not only greater latitude but a wider scope or range.

This year the Statistics Board of the State of Virginia became alarmed over the fact that the State had over 10,000 people within its domain who belonged to an unclassified group and could either pass for white or colored at will.

The Old Dominion is still in a quandary as to what to do about this state of affairs.

Whether white or colored, Brookins holds the world's record for the 220-yard low hurdle and on the 16th of this month established a new record of 23 seconds flat, beating the old world's record held by himself by two-tenths of a second.

Amalgamation 1924.

Illinois.

Killed Her Colored

Husband; Is Freed

CHICAGO, Ill. July 31—(A.N.P.) Mrs. Leta Foster, white, wife of George Foster, who was shot to death a year ago in a tussle with her, was acquitted this week in criminal court after the jury had deliberated forty minutes. Witnesses for the state testified that Mrs. Foster had thrown the lead bullets with which she shot her husband in order that the pain inflicted would be worse. She was defended by a white woman lawyer.

White Man Shoots Negro

For Wedding His Sister

CHICAGO, Ill. July 31—Marriage between his sister and H. F. Reed, colored, caused Walter Shaw, white, 1654 Monroe Ave., to shoot the Negro yesterday.

Editor's Mail

ABOUT MIXING

The Chicago Defender:

Dear Editor—Judging from a news article in the Defender Oct. 18, 1924, telling how all the occupants in the home of a Negro worker were placed under arrest when two big, burly, club-footed police dicks tied a white couple, friends of the Negro worker, visit his home, it appears that any Negro may be arrested for having white friends or visitors.

The writer has many white friends and visitors and I am now pondering if some of the insignificant specimens of humanity on the police force, composed of all feet and body and no brains, will swoop upon my place of abode some evening and place me and my friends and guests under arrest for committing the crime of being good friends. 11-15-24

Has it come to pass in Chicago that Negroes are liable to arrest solely on account of having white friends and visitors? It appears that way. Chicago policemen have been carrying on a reign of terror during the past year by molesting, insulting, assaulting and arresting Negro and white couples and Negro and fair complexioned Negro couples.

The police must undoubtedly have received instructions from higher ups to carry on this dirty work. No doubt that the Negro-hating Chicago Tribune and employers who advertise in same are the ones behind the scenes in ordering the policemen to become law violators and law breakers by constantly meddling with unobtrusive and inoffensive Negroes, solely because they are in company with whites or fair-complexioned Negroes, who may pass for whites.

The Tribune hates to see Negroes and whites friendly and getting along peaceably together, so it does everything in its power to prevent this condition between Negroes and whites and tries to keep the two races separated and from coming into contact with each other, so that they will be suspicious and misunderstand and fight each other for the benefit of The Tribune's policy of race hatred. Citizens who have been the innocent victims of prejudiced operation of plain witness halted Judge Mc-Morrow want it made known that if the commanding officer of this pair of policemen is aware of their actions in these matters that he would do well to advise them in the correct interpretation of the law.

Fortunately, in spite of the vicious tactics of the police dicks, Ku Kluxers and other Negro baiters in Chicago Negroes and whites are becoming friendly and mingle, as they have a natural and constitutional right to do, if they so desire. Respectfully,
JOHN FERGUSON.

WHITE SLEUTHS
STILL THINK IT A
CRIME TO "MIX"

McKenna and McMorro Arrest Family Because the Man Head is a Nordic

Officers McMorro and McKenna working out of the 48th street station are still up to their old tricks. To them for a colored face and a white face to mingle is an indication that a crime has been committed, that is, if the basis upon which they arrest persons is to be taken as a suitable standard by which to judge them.

Arthur Anderson and his colored wife, Rosa, are their victims this time. On another one of those so-called "tips" these two officers invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, at 4638 St. Lawrence avenue, and without evidence or cause snatched them from their cozy apartment into the chilly cells of the 48th street station. 12-13-24

As usual when the case came up for trial in the morals court they put forward their old plea that white and colored were mixing at the same address. That was their excuse for the arrest of these people. Attorney Faustin Delaney, who represented the Andersons, upon hearing the "evidence" upon which the officers asked for a conviction, took the floor and when he got thru with them their collars were as wilted as if they had been taking a Turkish bath with their clothes on. The defendants were

Amalgamation—1924.

Florida.

White Youth Kills To Win Girl's Favor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., June 26.—(AP)—Frantz, white, city jailer, will go on trial this month on the charge of killing Henry M. Speed, Jr., son of a prominent real estate dealer.

Both men, it is said, were rivals for the hand of a well-known colored girl. The killing took place when Frantz arrested Speed while asleep on his porch without a warrant and attempted to take him to jail.

Amalgamation - 1924. Marriage and the Color Line

General.

UTICA N. Y. DISPATCH
OCTOBER 29, 1924

LISTEN TO THIS, RUBY:
"FREDERICK S. VANGOLD JR.,
SON OF THE MILLIONAIRE
BROKER, WAS MARRIED TODAY
TO MARY SOKOLABINSKI,
THE BRIDE HAS BEEN A
SCRUBWOMAN AT
THE VANGOLD
HOME"



"I JUST LOVE TO HEAR OF
THOSE KIND OF MARRIAGES.
— THEY'RE SO THRILLING."



— AND LISTEN TO THIS:
"MISS CLEO B. ROCKENBILT,
DAUGHTER OF THE MILLIONAIRE
LUMBERMAN, ELOPED TODAY
WITH TONY RAFFELO, AN
ITALIAN SCISSORS GRINDER—"



"ISN'T THAT
ROMANTIC?"



WHAT TH—!
"FRANK T. LOTTAGOLD, A
WEALTHY JEWELER OF THIS
CITY, WAS MARRIED TODAY
TO HAZEL SMITH,
A NEGRO MAID
WHO HAS BEEN IN
THE EMPLOY OF
THE FAMILY
FOR SEVERAL
YEARS"



"DISGRACEFUL!
WHAT IS SOCIETY
COMING TO? —
WHY THAT'S AN
OUTRAGE!!"



WHITES WILL ABSORB THE COLORED RACE

Some people still cling to the forlorn hope that the negro will solve the race problem by simply dying out, writes William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in The Forum.

It is true that when negroes first migrate to the North they die faster than they are born, but the second generation die less rapidly. Negro families in New England reach back to colonial days. When there were 30,000,000 white in the states there were about 3,000,000 negroes. Today the negroes have more than multiplied by three, as have the white, although for many years a million white immigrants were annually added to the native increase. Death awaits the hope that the negro will die.

The colored American may be amalgamated and rendered almost invisible, but he will not die out. In other words, his color may be dissipated, but his quota of blood in the nation's veins, somewhere, will not be diminished. We call it an "unprecedented problem," but it is more reasonable to suppose that this drama has been played a thousand times on the stage of human history, and perhaps sometimes with greater tragedy.

Some shudder at this permanent natural alliance with an "inferior race." We know of inferior individuals, of inferior civilizations, of inferior race? Certainly to the bejewelled people of Tutankhamen the barbaric race which later produced Julius Caesar was an "inferior race" and surely the negro conqueror who overran Egypt and overthrew the Pharaohs

would have regarded the skin-clad Teutons of northern Europe, who later produced Frederick the Great and George Washington, as an "inferior race." Verily, "inferior" and "superior" races are dates in human history.

Franz Boas, Leading Scientist, Hits "Race Inferiority" Doctrine

(By N. A. A. C. P. PRESS SERVICE.)

Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, in an article entitled "The Question of Race Purity," published in the American Mercury for October, attacks the doctrines of race inferiority and race superiority, and asserts that science has yet seen no proof that any race is superior to any other.

"I insist," writes Professor Boas, "that nobody has ever given satisfactory proof of an inherent inequality of races, and that the final solution of this problem still has to be found." 10-15-24

Professor Boas finds that people of different races can adjust themselves about equally well to varying climates, and to different kinds of task, although there will be great variation among the individuals of any group. "The claim made for the superiority of pure races has never been substantiated," writes Professor Boas. "As I have pointed out, the purity of any given racial type is a debatable question, and the claim that only extreme types are pure is founded on a misconception."

Concerning the prejudice against Negroes in America, Professor Boas writes:

"It is particularly worth remarking that the current unfavorable opinion of the Negro is based largely on complete ignorance of African native conditions, and of Negro achievements in the industries and arts and in political organizations, and that likewise the glorification of our own race is founded exclusively on a consideration of the cultural opportunities given to the few and on the complete neglect of the cultural primitiveness of the great mass of individuals, which finds expression intellectually in the uncritical acceptance of traditional attitudes and emotionally in the ease with which they succumb to the power of fashionable passions. We may say with certainty that the local types of a single race like the European are each so variable that fixed hereditary differences in

mental characteristics between the types as a whole are most unlikely. We may say, furthermore, that cultural anthropology makes the existence of fundamental racial differences very improbable."

TRYING TO GET AWAY FROM THEIR RACE.

It is generally stated that there are between 300,000 and 400,000 light-colored Negroes in this country "passing for white," both in the North, East, South and West.

Then, aside from this large number who are really "passing for white" and getting by with it, we have another large colony who seem to think that they are white—who will not speak to members of their own race in public places and who paint and powder their faces to such extremes that they look like Mardi Gras celebrators or Hallowe'en prankers. *Houston Informer*

Some of this masculine ilk will never occupy a seat on the inside of a street car, but will either stand on the front or rear platform of the cars and ride. *3-1-24*

While such procedure may be in keeping with the physical law of water seeking its level, the practice is doing much to widen the gap within our own group, to retard our racial progress and render well nigh impossible racial oneness and solidarity.

The Informer is not opposed to any man or woman in our group trying to improve both his or her looks and status, but this paper does frown upon and condemn those of our people who consider themselves "superior" and "privileged characters," just because of their complexion and glossy hair.

If anything disgusts and exasperates us, it is to hear some colored person always talking about "they thought I was white," etc.

We have our various "blue vein societies," whose members have about as much to do with the "browns" and "chocolates" of the race as the Jews did with the Samaritans in days of yore.

In science we have what we call centrifugal and centripetal forces: the former tending or causing to fly off from the center or to pass outward from a central point, while the latter tends or causes to approach the center or pass inward to a central point.

One reason why our race is making such poor headway in this country against our common foe is because we are more given to centrifugal tendencies and practices than to centripetal ones; we are continually pulling apart and working untiringly, insidiously and incessantly against each other.

Not being satisfied with trying to isolate ourselves by a caste of color, we will go out of our way to injure and harm another member of our race, and seem to delight in such a pernicious pastime.

There is no earthly, sane nor logical reason why any of us should endeavor to leave our own race, for our group possesses all types of human specimens—from the brightest to the darkest, from the highest to the lowest, from the best to the worst, from the most highly cultured and educated to the most uncultured and illiterate.

Character, not color nor family trees, should be and must be the determining factor in the development and perpetuity of any race or nation; and those who refuse to take this fact into consideration, are simply building their house on the sand.

The Informer knows that numerous members of our race are subjected to many insults, injustices and inequalities, but we are all to rise and stand together or fail and fall both individually and collectively.

One of our underlying faults is our disposition to be only interested and concerned in ourselves, individually; forgetting or caring nothing about the masses of our people who are in a thrall that beggars description.

Until all the links in our racial chain have the same strength, or proportionate amount thereof, the race's progress and advancement will be indefinitely stayed and delayed, and our oppressors and foes will wax fat and affluent at our expense.

We do not seem to regard this race-building task in a serious vein; for we appear to be more concerned in fads, fancies and fatuities than in fundamentals and fertile fellowship.

Admitting that we have a conglomerate commixture of consanguinity, it does appear to this paper that we should at least be arriving at the period in our racial career where we can read and interpret the signs of the times and where we should be willing to subordinate our petty ideas, notions, opinions and practices for the common good of our entire race and the whole social family.

We seem to be alone of all the races in this country trying to get away from our group and endeavoring to attain success and make permanent and lasting progress on flowery beds of ease.

We need to take more pride and interest in our own race; stop making apologies and amends for our color; cease offering alibis for the texture of our hair; cut out this practice of trying to get away from our racial contingent and come into a realization of the fact that out of one blood all the races and nations were originally created.

Has an associate justice of the supreme court ever been impeached?

Yes, Samuel Chase was impeached in 1804 for misconduct in trials of persons charged with breach of the sedition law; that November 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805. Verdict, acquittal.

Is it true that there is likely to be an absolutely black baby born in families which are apparently perfectly white but which have a slight infusion of negro blood?

A more or less plain "reminder" of the negro ancestry may appear in any generation up to and including even beyond the 10th but no complete or even a large reversion can be expected after the third or fourth generation.

Fellow-Caucasians!

WE rise in defense of the white race. It has been grossly insulted; its power and dominance have been called into question. A regrettable tendency to question Caucasian supremacy has long been manifest in this country, but it has now burst out with dangerous virulence in the once honorable State of Virginia. *J. L. Whitman*

The facts are these. The State of Virginia has long held it illegal for white persons and colored persons to marry. Recently this law has been enlarged and expanded. At the present moment, in the interests of something called "racial integrity," it is unlawful in that State for any white person

to marry any save a white person, or a person with no other admixture of blood than white and American Indian. For the purpose of this act, the term "white person" shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian; but persons who have one-sixteenth or less of the blood of the American Indian and have no other non-Caucasic blood shall be deemed to be white persons.

In order to carry out this law a State-wide system of registration has been established under the Virginia Bureau of Vital Statistics. Every man and woman and child is urged to fill out a blank giving his name and the "color" of his parents and the signature of a physician willing to witness to the truth of his statements. A misstatement is made a felony. A person need not register, but he may not obtain a marriage license unless all those facts are made known. "Japanese, Chinese, and other Mongolian and Malay races"

are under the ban as well as Asiatic Indians and persons one-eighth or more American Indian.

Caucasian blood boils in our veins as we read these lines. What they mean is this: If John Aloysius Jones, free, white, and American, marries a person with the smallest imaginable fraction of any non-white racial strain—one-eighth or one-sixteenth or the square of any of these fractions all the way to infinity—his offspring will be Chinese or Negro or Hindu or Melanesian, and all the fractions of white blood put together cannot prevent it. Before the darker races the white blood surrenders. A single Chinese ancestor eight generations back in a family of Virginia merchants is more potent, more determining, than all his descendants and the persons they marry. His youngest great-great-great-great-great-grandchild will not be allowed to marry any Virginia grandchild of solid white ancestry.

Well, fellow-Caucasians, how about it? Are you willing to admit that all the blood of your race cannot absorb and dissolve and obliterate a single drop from another racial stock? Are you willing to believe on the contrary that that single drop will absorb, dissolve, and obliterate all the white blood that flows in your veins? Is Caucasian blood no thicker than water? Indignantly we turn to the legislators of the State of Virginia to inquire: Is one Negro or Chinese or Melanesian more potent than 16 or 32 or 64 or 4,096 white men? Is one pure white man not equal to the smallest imaginable fraction of any other kind of man?

We should be tempted, were we not law-abiding even under severe provocation, to organize a society for interracial marriage, to test the capacity of the white race to meet the hazards of existence on a planet like ours.

DIXIE WOMEN WOULD UNIFY STATE LAWS

Are Interested Chiefly in Intermarriage

Buffalo, N. Y., May 2.—Uniform marriage and divorce laws, political clean-ups by women, more efficient school teachers, protection of the young Americans abroad and co-operative housing were urged by various speakers at conferences connected with the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters.

An amendment to the federal Constitution in order to codify marriage and divorce laws was advocated by

Miss Marion Griffin of Memphis, Tenn., before the uniform law committee.

She cited 49 varieties of marriage and divorce laws in the 48 states and the District of Columbia, and said they were undermining the American home and family and leading toward the breaking up of the states.

In 1910, she said, one marriage in 10 was broken up by divorce; in 1923, one in six.

Has Color Clause

"The evil of so many marriage laws is apparent from the great number of states in which there is no minimum age law," she said. "In many states neither good health nor mental fitness, nor financial independence in any degree is required; nor is intermarriage between whites and persons of color prohibited, nor between relatives of the same degree as first cousins; only four states disqualify paupers and only three drunkards."

Reasons for divorce in states differ more widely from New Hampshire with 14 causes for divorce, and Oregon and Washington with divorces for any cause the court deems sufficient; in New York with only one cause and in South Carolina with none."

This league, which is largely controlled by Southern women, attempted to induce Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas to present the bill in the

Senate, but when his attention was called to the fact that it carried a discriminatory clause he withdrew his support.

Raps the South

Southern white women are exerting every effort to keep the color clause in the amendment. A speaker before the league, a delegate from Massachusetts, scored the members for upholding the color problem, declaring that it placed women of our Race in the South at the mercy of white men who sought their company, as they have no standing in court and marriage could not be compelled, regardless of the consequences of this association. She contended further that the color clause in the amendment would promote concubinage.

INTERMARRIAGE LAWS AN AID TO LUST.

(The Kansas City Call).

The intermarriage of the races which is prohibited by the laws of many states is usually objected to by the people as in invasion of their personal liberty. Such argument is interpreted to mean that we want to marry white people. There is a short way of safeguarding lust. It is upon all the devils of "race integrity" invade rostrum and press to utter shame of such depersonal liberty. They are sires. No attention is paid to the fact that in states where we are free to marry white people, the cases of intermarriage are so few as to be negligible, the same as here in Missouri where intermarriage is banned. Since any man and any woman who really want to marry, will find the spot in this country where such a ceremony is lawful, the only reasonable deduction is that no pronounced desire exists among the Negroes nor among whites for intermarriage. Public opinion, not the law, is the real deterrent.

The real effect of the existing laws banning intermarriage is not to stop the full fruition of legitimate love across the race lines, but to furnish immunity for offenders against the virtue of Negro women. Take it any way you choose, the law preventing the marriage of the two races serves no other purpose. As said above, any couple can evade the law, and would move out of the jurisdiction of state where their marriage could not be consummated. Legitimate love will find a way.

The effect of the intermarriage law is felt only where unlawful love is concerned. Common sense and every day experience show that the Negro man will be adequately punished who wrongs a white female.

No intermarriage prohibition is needed to insure that. He cannot deceive her by assurances of love and promises of marriage and find a jury which will acquit him. But what of the white man who violates the virtue of the Negro woman? The little concern felt over her, a custom handed down from slavery, makes her a victim a hundred times to the one where her white sister suffers at the hands of a Negro, even despite the relative smallness of the Negro population. If the white man is prohibited by law, from marriage with a Negro woman, he escapes the penalty of his lust by showing that the woman could not have been deceived because she knew all the time he was lying. He is free to desert her and her child, because the law says he cannot be made to care for her as her husband. In short, intermarriage laws, which evoke a great deal of pseudo-righteousness from the "race integrity" addicts, is just a short way of safeguarding lust. It is time for Negroes to quit talking about them being an infringement upon personal liberty. They are the license for lust, and nothing else.

WORLD'S RICHEST COL'D WOMAN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

**Mrs. Ida Pillsbury Owner of
"Pillsbury's Best" Flouring
Mills Guest in Whitelaw
Hotel.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special to Pittsburgh American)—It has been rumored that the most distinguished lady of the Negro race was stopping at the Whitelaw Hotel and visiting the city with a view of stimulating Negro enterprises. In many circles it is hoped she will put Negro movies on the map and end a long felt want in this country.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Ida Pillsbury is the richest colored woman in the world. Nobody can be found to run her a close second or the honor. Very conservative and retiring, she has a very unique way of keeping out of the public eye.

Whenever you see "Pillsbury's Best" you may realize that Mrs. Pillsbury owns the largest flouring mills in the world, has an elegant mansion on Loray Hill in Minneapolis, and is something of a recluse. Her wealth is estimated around \$500,000,000.

CLAIMS TO BE WORLD'S RICHEST WOMAN

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Ida Pillsbury said to own the Pillsbury Flour Mill at Loray Hill, Minneapolis is said to be the world's richest colored woman.

She was reported here recently stopping at the Whitelaw Hotel. Her wealth is estimated at \$500,000,000.

DUTCH SCIENTIST, MOENS, TRIES TO SCORE COMEBACK

**Parents League to Picket
Those Who Exonerate**

him

The Parents League which coincidentally believed that it would never have any trouble out of Herman M. Moens again, has discovered that the Dutch scientist is on the job, and has returned to Washington in an endeavor to secure redress at the hands of the President, or failing there, in the courts.

Moens was convicted in a court of the District in April, 1919, of exhibiting obscene pictures. Some of these pictures, it was represented, were made of public school children in the interest of "anthropological" study. One of the teachers associated with Moens resigned from the public school system.

Says Not Guilty.

Moens now claims that the public has never been educated up to what he has been trying to do for them. He states that he endeavored to prove that the white race was deficient physically without the admixture of colored blood. For this reason he thinks, and with rare timidity, according to the Parents League, reiterates that he thinks that the colored population of Washington ought to be with him and not against him.

At the meeting of the Parents League this week, it was made clear that no action would be taken as recommended, to seek Moens out and ride him out of the city on the pavement with a Packard leading. But the league served notice that it will begin picketing operations as soon as it is apparent that Moens is to be exonerated and begin his studies among children of the colored schools.

Amalgamation—1924.

Colorado.

Death Unlocks Secret of Blood For White Girl

**Waif Believed She Was
Daughter of Negress Who
Had Raised Her.**

Denver, Colo., February 20.—After living and playing with colored children since birth and believing herself to be one of them, pretty 14-year-old Evelyn Lyons learned for the first time Wednesday, that she is a white girl.

The revelation came through the dying words of "Mammy" Redd, born in slavery and a life-long mother to the outcast, to whom Evelyn was brought when she was two weeks old.

"Mammy" reared the little waif along with Laroy Depota, a two-year-old Mexican boy, and Hattie Hallaway, 30, colored, whose sightless eyes tell the story of why she was taken in by the aged negress.

"It's agoin' to be mighty queer to live and play with white folks," Evelyn said Tuesday. But, I'm glad that I am white." 2-21-24

A search will be made for the girl's parents and in the meantime she will become a ward of the state.

Amalgamation-1924.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
DECEMBER 20, 1924

Mate Charges Wife Went With Negroes

Edward J. Gerald, Sacramento valley farmer, was happy with his bride, the former Pauline Seice of Sacramento, until he discovered several weeks after their marriage last September that she was associating with negroes.

When he questioned her about her conduct he claims she confessed to him that she was of mixed blood and was not a white person, as she had claimed when they married. Yesterday he had his attorney, Davis E. Marchus, sue for annulment.

COURT PUTS 'COLORED' IN RULE

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 29.—Children of Jefferson Black, a white man living in a rural section of Montgomery county, cannot attend the public school in that district, known under the educational code as "No. 16."

The United States supreme court, in a decision recently handed down, refused to consider Black's case against the school officials, seeking to compel them to accept his children.

The decision ended litigation of two years' duration. The case first came before the Montgomery chancery court late in 1921. Black, the defendant, said that his children were white, with a trace of Cherokee Indian blood. They are slightly dark in complexion.

Offer Proof

School district officials offered proof that the children had a "trace of Negro blood in their veins," and the chancellor decided in the school board's favor, barring Black's children from the district school on the ground that "no child with Negro blood can attend a white school," even though the school is the only one in the district.

Black appealed to the Arkansas supreme court, which affirmed the decision of the chancellor. The case reappeared in the chancery court, Black vs. the directors of the school district. He lost, and appealed again to the supreme court, which referred back to the previous decision and upheld again the chancery court. This was in January, 1923.

The United States supreme court, to which Black then appealed, dismissed the case recently for want of jurisdiction.

The district in which Black resides has no school for "Colored children" because the farmers, of which he is one, determined long ago that it was "dangerous" to educate youths of our race. They refused to pay for its maintenance, and made their objections to the school board. Since the court decision Black's children have been ostracized by the whites and it is said, he has expressed a desire to sell out and move away.

Amalgamation—1924.

Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM PROSECUTOR CLAIMS AXE MURDERS SOLVED BY DRUG

Group of Negroes Under Indictment and Three at Large Said to Have Constituted Murder Syndicate Operating in Jefferson County for Nearly Three Years

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 7.—Birmingham's "axe murder" wave is believed by Solicitor James G. Davis of the Jefferson county circuit court, to be at an end with the arrest of five persons who have, according to this official, made signed confessions of participating in twenty-four deaths within the last three years.

A drug employed, the solicitor said, in the examination of the five persons, but in each case the statement of the person talking while under its influence was corroborated while the prisoner was in normal mental state.

The five persons making statements are Peyton Johnson, O'Delle Jackson, his wife, Pearl Jackson, Fred Glover, and John Reed, all negroes. The solicitor said they had admitted in signed statements participating in eight homicides and many of the attacks and he believed the entire list of killings could be traced to the "syndicate" represented by those persons under arrest.

The alleged leader of the gang and two other persons are still at large with special officers said to be on their heels in central Alabama.

Slayers Drawn by Lot

According to Solicitor Davis, statements included in the signed documents indicated that the five persons were members of an organization which drew lots to choose the executioner of planned murders. The confessions were said by the solicitor to embrace statements concerning crimes which had not been made public heretofore.

The solicitor said the use of the drug on the prisoners was a pronounced success from the standpoint of the criminologist. Its administration was performed by a local surgeon in the presence of witnesses. No attempt was made to influence the prisoner mentally while under the influence of the drug, it was stated. While in normal condition the prisoners were said by the solicitor to have made statements corroborating those made while under the drug. The purposes of the organization aside from robbery was not clearly determined, it was stated, although it was believed that its ramifications had some further objects which are being investigated.

All of the five have been indicted for first degree murder by the grand jury, and their cases will come up for trial at the earliest possible time, Mr. Davis stated. The indictment of the negroes was kept quiet to enable the authorities to finish up the case, he told newspaper men. Three other men are sought.

Confessions to attacks on J. H. Seay, Tennessee Pike, Sept. 30, 1922; Tony

statements from the prisoners were quoted as saying that the drug "is as apt to cause a person to tell a lie as the truth."

Most of the doctors who professed knowledge as to the drug's action pronounced it an absolute failure in criminology.

There was question among legal observers following announcement of use of the drug whether confessions so obtained, either directly or indirectly, could be legally used in the courts.

The use of the drug was said to have been first used successfully in Texas and then at New Orleans was responsible for the first evidence against the negroes it was stated.

Fred Glover, according to information furnished by the identification bureau of Jefferson county, has a long criminal record. He was convicted here of burglary and grand larceny on December 10, 1921, and sentenced to eighteen months and ten days on the county roads. He served as lieutenant for the "master mind" while on the country roads, it was said, and directed the other murderers in their activities while serving time for the county. The "master mind" has been successful in evading the law, although he

has been watched for a number of years by the authorities it was said.

Johnson Employed by City

Peyton Johnson, one of the main "axe men" is 55 years of age, and was employed by the city at the time of his arrest.

O'Delle Jackson, another of the murderers, is 21 years of age, while his wife, Pearl Jackson, is said to be 19. The man appears not to have a record as a criminal, although Pearl Jackson has served time on the county roads for vagrancy.

John Reed, another of the confessed fiends, has a long criminal record, has served time here for burglary and grand larceny and was arrested several weeks ago on a charge of buying and concealing stolen property and was out on bond at the time of his arrest in connection with the axe crimes.

The other negroes are not especially known to the police, with the exception of the leader, whose name was not available this morning.

DOWLING REIDES TRUTH SERUM USE

Birmingham Health Officer Dis- counts Confessions in Axe Murder Cases

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 10.—Confessions alleged to have been obtained from negro prisoners held in connection with a series of axe murders in Birmingham by the injection of a "truth serum" are as likely to be fairly tales as facts according to

a statement issued today by Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officer.

"The drug used to obtain the confessions from the prisoners is an alkaloid which paralyzes the inhibitory centers in the nerve system," Dr. Dowling said.

"It depresses that part of the system involving the intellect," he continued, "and stimulates the sympathetic nervous system. It increases the blood pressure and dilates the pupils. The unusual willingness of criminals to talk under this influence is due to the direct result of the inhibitory effect of the drug on the higher brain centers. Therefore a statement made under such circumstances would seem to be of little value unless corroborated in toto."

Announcement was made today by Solicitor James Davis that three of the prisoners held in the axe murder cases would go on trial February 25.

A Case for Caution

It is to be hoped that the negroes accused of the famous "axe murders" of Birmingham, Ala., have good counsel, and that the judge will take unusual pains to see that they get a fair trial. A good deal is at stake, more than Birmingham may realize all at once.

According to dispatches, these negroes were induced to confess by being doped with a drug, probably scopolamin. Much has been said about this drug being one which compels the person taking it to tell the truth. No such substance ever has been discovered. Scopolamin, like many other drugs, lowers the patient's powers of resistance. Under its influence, he can not persist in stubborn denial of the truth—and neither can he resist a suggestion which may not have a word of truth in it. His defensive powers, good and bad alike, are broken down.

Obviously, such a scheme of "examination" is as vicious as the old judicial "question," which stretched the recalcitrant witness on a rack. The old way was more brutal, but probably it was less dangerous. The scheme may be used against white men as well as against colored men, and if it makes easy the conviction of a criminal today it is just as likely to send an innocent man to the gallows tomorrow.

The "confessions" of the accused negroes, so far as published, have a suspicious sound to men accustomed to following crime records. Murder societies, which hold oath-bound meetings, draw lots for a killing, and obey one omnipotent head, are common in the cruder brands of detective fiction, but extremely rare in fact. Birmingham would do well to look out.

THREE CHARGED WITH SLAYING VICTIMS WITH AXE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14.—Three Negroes, two men and a woman, will go to trial in Criminal Circuit Court, Feb. 25, charged with the murder of John R. Turner, white, on Jan. 6, 1923. Turner's skull was fractured by blows from a blunt instrument, believed by police authorities to have been an ax. His body was found in a Negro residential section lying beside a colored woman, Lilly Bell, unconscious from injuries about the head caused by a similar weapon.

Evidence to be brought out at this trial is expected by the authorities to clear many of the ax assault mysteries which have startled Birmingham for four years, twenty-three fatalities resulting from forty-four attacks. In all cases the attacks were against white men and colored women found together. Two indictments were returned against each defendant. Murder in the first degree is charged in the Turner case and assault with intent to murder in the case of Lilly Bell.

The three accused individuals were given an injection of the so-called Truth Serum, scopolamin. One of them, Peyton Johnson, thus described his experience with the Truth Serum injection:

"They took me from the City Jail to the County. A tall man wearing specs, dressed in a gray pinchback suit, told me to pull off my shirt and get ready for vaccination. He used a syringe needle and shot something in my arm.

"I began to feel dizzy when he pulled the needle from my left arm. I was asked what time it was. I heard the clock strike 10 and told them it must be about ten o'clock. They said it was 10.27. That was the last I knew until next morning, when I awoke feeling dizzy and sick. My heart hurt and I couldn't get my breath right."

Johnson didn't remember, he said, any questions about the ax murders and denied knowledge of any such crime. He signed nothing, he declared.

Pearl Jackson, the woman accused in the ax killing, told a vivid tale of five injections in her right arm, a white fluid having been used. Pearl admitted she was acquainted with Lilly Bell.

Persons given scopolamin injections, in attempts to force them to tell the truth, might tell fairy tales instead, Dr. J. D. Bowling, Birmingham Health Officer, said today. He discounted the value of any confession which might be obtained in this manner.

Reports that the accused belonged to a gang which drew lots to decide who would commit the next murder were denounced by the solicitor as a pure invention of newspaper reporters.

THE AXE MURDERERS—WHO ARE THEY?

In the County jail here are five Negroes charged with murder and designated as the axe murderers, a practice and crime that has given nationwide discussion and has continued in our community for more than two and a half years. Many arrests have been made and the public mind has been attracted to the thought that Negroes are committing these crimes. The officers in the recent arrest expressed the belief that the wave must now stop because they have the proper parties and a speedy trial will be had and

conviction is sure. As the time goes on expressions made, new thoughts and conditions develop. We are happy if the officers are sure and the criminals are apprehended. Certainly the practice was the most dangerous, cunning and tricky of any recorded in the crime waves of our district and country.

The officers announced that the Negroes had made a complete and satisfactory confession of their guilt, giving in detail how each crime was committed. If such is a fact, backed up by the surrounding testimony, it seems that we are about through with the axe murder tragedies. The Negroes in the daily press just a few days ago denied that any such confession was made by them but stated that efforts were made to secure a confession and they were finally doped by a doctor who injected into their bodies a fluid known as truth serum. This staggered the prisoners, put them to sleep and are claiming now that even in that stupor they could not have made such a confession.

It is now back to the surrounding evidence, the testimony of those who are able to identify the individual or individuals who committed these crimes, their names are not before us. It is unfortunate that a crime so heinous and galling would have to rest for its conviction upon the testimony of an individual swearing against himself in a semi-conscious condition and surrounded only by that body who seeks his conviction.

There must have been some doubt as to the substantiality of the evidence which caused the arrest of these Negro men and women or the dope would not have been used. Let us hope and believe that our officers are using every honest measure to capture the guilty parties in this particular matter and that no race feeling or prejudice will have to do with their action or disposition. It is easy for any of us with race prejudice to conclude quickly upon the expressions or attitudes of those who would shift their own burden and crime to the shoulders of others. There is at least mitigating circumstances and for a clear and conclusive set of facts these circumstances should be removed. This is not a common American practice, it is not the criminal Negro's habit, nor is it traceable to any of his practices during his American civilization or his customs and practices for three thousand years back. We are anxious for evidence; we are needing substantiating truths when we are willing to take them from semi-conscious individuals. We hope our officers will not let their investigation rest with the incarcerated. If these are guilty they cannot be all and with the evidence brought to the public it might be considered forced and not sufficient for a conviction and punishment as crimes of this kind should have.

There is far too much anxiety to be satisfied that a Negro committed a crime because it is foul, crude and unsystematic. There are some other ignorant people in the world and ignorance and savagery will behave itself in one ignorant and savage man just about as it would in another. Our officers are to be congratulated, but their work in this matter should continue.

THE BIRMINGHAM AXE MURDERERS

The officers of the law are to be complimented and they are complimented for the magnificent way in which they apprehended some of the criminals who have performed in the mysterious axe murders that have been going on for the past three or four years. Two very ugly crimes were traceable to the door of several Negroes and on trial in the criminal court last week one was convicted and given the death penalty. His action was in connection with the killing of a white man and a Negro woman who were associated, it is believed, for illicit purposes. All the persons

connected with these crimes are of a very low type and savagely ignorant, finding their pleasure for the most part in the depraved inhuman practices.

This is an unusual departure on the part of the Southern Negro and it must have taken strong evidence to convince a southern jury that Negroes would attempt any such thing. Certainly it was beyond the comprehension of any decent Negro to even agree with himself that such was possible.

This publication has been inclined to the thought and so expressed it, that Negroes, if connected with such outrages, were hardly initiators and were led on by an element, maybe, foreigners whose methods of conceal-

ing their criminal tendencies have baffled detective agencies the world over. Now that these convictions have come and through such revelations as they did, they point only to the Negro as the initiator. It is hoped that these studious officers will couple every chain of evidence and bring under their purview and survey every available fact in the axe murder circle.

There is a cause for these notorious murders. It is answered in one word—IGNORANCE. In these enlightened days ignorance in whatever color or kind, is chargeable to the lack of interest and pride in humanity by those in whose hands rest the direction of society in community, state and nation. These people are the criminals they are because no interest, or insufficient interest has been given to the development of their minds and the spiritualizing of their souls. Their passions have been developed and that without rule or reason. They are almost all animal, void of conscience, never did reason, had no occasion for such a thing, forgotten, left alone by their own people, used as any other common animal would be by others. Birmingham is perishing and becoming more wicked, because of its lack of educational facilities, its social agencies and its pitiable state of selfishness.

These human beings who are to hang at a given time are not only an expression of the weakness and depravity of their own circle, but a louder expression of the weakness of our social agencies and spiritual organizations. The ignorant members of our group are left too much to themselves to exercise independence, contract and plan their own program. We are not safe as long as this continues.

JURY GIVES DEATH TO 'AXMAN'

Thought "Light"
Lover Was White,
Now In Hospital

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 14.—
(By the Associated Negro Press.)—
Monsy Gilreath is so light in color
that he can "pass." Therefore, when
Lucius Hill saw him in the park with
two colored women he thought he
was white. Hill decided that a white
man should not sit out in a Birming-
ham park with these ladies unmo-
lested. He threw a brick at Gil-
reath's head which didn't connect.
Gilreath retaliated with two pistol
bullets, which did connect. Hill will
recover. Gilreath gave himself up
and proved that he is colored. Hill
has apologized for his mistake.

POSTED BY KLANSMEN.

Man Accorded Social Privileges Said
to Have Negro Blood.

FLORENCE, Ala., Aug. 31.—About
60 members of the Ku Klux Klan
posted notices in Stinson Hollow, near
the town of Wilson last night,
giving information regarding a man
living in that section who is said to
be living as a white man while his
parentage contains negro blood. The
notices state that the man's mother
is half white and half negro, and
came to this county from Wayne
County, Tenn. Members of the klan
say that the man referred to is being
accorded all the social privileges of a
white man, and that the information
is being put out solely for the en-
lightenment of those who are asso-
ciating with him, especially young
women and their parents.

Birmingham, Ala., March 21.—
"Truth serum," the medical concoct-
ion of a Texas physician, has
claimed its first victim.

It is Patton Johnson, convicted of
the murder "with an ax" of John
Robert Turner (white), and sentenced
Saturday to be hanged April 24 by
Judge H. P. Heflin, who heard the
case.

Johnson was arrested in January
with four other persons and ques-
tioned regarding the 24 ax murders
that had occurred in Birmingham
within three years. The killings had
baffled the police, who arrested many
other persons, all of our Race, on
bogus clues. When in custody of
Sheriff Thomas Shirley, Johnson
was removed from his cell one night
and carried to a physician's office.
Here a mysterious powder was shot
into his arm and he became delir-
ious. When he awoke next morn-
ing, he was confronted with a "con-
fession" alleged to have been signed
by him.

Serum Ridiculed

Investigation showed that the au-
thorities had experimented with the
"truth serum," a chemical which
according to medical men, paralyzes
certain nerve centers and renders the
patient helpless during the period of
its activeness. It causes the subject
to talk at random. In several states
it has been "laughed out of court"
and ridiculed by the best medical
minds as having any real material
value.

When asked if he had anything to
say as to why sentence should not
be passed on him, Johnson replied in
the affirmative, but did not say any-
thing more at that time. It was not
until he was about to be led from
the room to his cell in the county
jail that he spoke again.

"I am not guilty, judge," he said.
"They are going to take my life for
nothing."

Johnson is the first of five alleged
ax murderers to be tried in connec-
tion with the death of Turner, whose
body was found with a gash in the
head in an alleyway in North Bir-
mingham, Jan. 6, 1923. People here
are strong in the belief that the
group is innocent of the murder.

JOHN BULL NOT ABLE TO HALT SLAVE TRADE

riage between the African blacks and the Arabians who are supposed to belong to the white race.

Destroyers Used But Traffic
Goes On Just The Same
In Red Sea.

RELIGION SUPPORTS IT

Mohammedan Bible Sanc-
tions Slavery For One
Generation Only.

London, Eng., Oct. 2.—
Even with the use of swift
destroyers, England has
been unable to halt slave
trade between Arabia and
Africa in the Red Sea.

The distance between the two con-
tinents is so small and the Arabs
use such swift sailing vessels and sly
methods of hiding captives among
general merchandise that the trade
seems to go on indefinitely.

But the slavery of the Arabian is
nothing to be compared with that
which existed in the southern part of
the United States sixty years ago.
The Arab sheik needs servants in his
family and warriors to fight his bat-
tles, and labor to till his fields.
Therefore he goes to Africa for
slaves. His conscience is easy be-
cause his Bible, the Koran, under
the Mohammedan religion sanctions
slave trading.

10-10-24
The slave becomes a part of his
master's immediate household and is
treated as a member of his family.
Faithful service means he is freed
after a few years. Under the law, all
of his children are freed at birth,
and they intermarry freely among
the Arabians.

The Arabian is naturally lazy and
he is satisfied to have African slaves
who come mostly from Sudan till his
fields and make up his fighting reg-
iments. Sheiks declare they are
more faithful than any others he
could recruit from among the Arab-
ians.

Leading Arabian public men de-
clare that England isn't opposed to
the slave trade but doesn't like to
see the co-mingling and inter-mar-

Amalgamation-1924

See Also: Health, Eugenics.

Lynchings

Segregation

Ku Klux Klan